The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

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PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

Rumored Conclusion of Peace.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

It is rumored that the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Saxony have amicably adjusted all difficulties, and that peace negotiations have been finally concluded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Consols close at 89¼.
United States Five-Twenties, 70¾.
Illinois Central shares, 78½.
Erie shares, 49½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 13.

COTTON—Sales of Middling Uplands at 15d.
BREADSTUFFS firmer.
PROVISIONS declining.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the City of Boston at this Port.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 3, and Queenstown on the 4th, arrived here at a late hour last night.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

England's Place in Europe—Mr. Bright at Manchester—Silence of Liberal Leaders—Canada to be Defended—The Irish Church Question—A Royal Visit—Russia and America—Bismarck at Biarritz—Electoral Corruption.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in his recent manifesto, does not so much as mention England. He speaks of Prussia, Austria, Italy, Russia, America—but England is forgotten. Being no longer an European Power, it was not necessary to mention her in a discussion of European affairs and interests. Prussia will absorb all Germany and Denmark; Russia will soon be at Constantinople; France will have Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine; England will—hold her own if she can. But a German fleet in the ports of Denmark can close the Baltic, and Russia at Constantinople stands in the doorway of India. England has no friend and no ally in Europe. The Emperor NAPOLEON has used and will use her when he can; but he can quite forget her existence, as in this instance. All this is very mortifying, and may become alarming; but I do not see what is to be done. A military organization in the United Kingdom like that of Prussia is impossible. The present system breaks down without any pressure. A population of 30,000,000 ought to give an army of at least 1,000,000. It is very doubtful if England could raise one-third that number. The five millions who are not permitted, or are not in a condition to vote, may be no better qualified to fight. Irishmen no longer enter the army with any cheerfulness. They can do better. As for any loyalty, any true Irishman, as I heard an Irish lady say yesterday, would scorn the idea. The upper classes in England are above fighting in the ranks, the lower classes are below it, the middle classes do a little amateur soldiering, but whether they could be relied on for the rough work of a campaign is doubtful. So it comes that in the great contests which many think are approaching in Europe, England is counted out.

REFORM—MR. BRIGHT.

The great demonstration in Manchester, and the two speeches of Mr. BRIGHT, have been the events of the week. The gathering in the daytime has been pronounced a failure. Careful observers estimate the numbers at 15,000 to 20,000. You, doubtless, had it telegraphed at 100,000 to 200,000. There was a heavy rain all the morning, and it was of necessity a demonstration of umbrellas. There were excursion trains and temperance and other societies, and a large coming and going, but the procession was a straggling mass of men and women, boys and girls out for a holiday, and the speeches and resolutions of no account. The evening meeting, addressed by Mr. BRIGHT, was a great gathering. Some years ago the great popular leader was defeated in Manchester, as a candidate for Parliament, and he is said to have said in his wrath that he would never speak in Manchester again. But if he said so he has thought better of it. He has given the case a merciful reconsideration, and the people of all parties turned out to hear the speech. It had in it nothing very novel, and only its manner could have made it effective; but the earnestness of a strong conviction makes statistics eloquent and gives exciting effect to the multiplication table. Mr. BRIGHT plead the cause of five millions of white Englishmen deprived of the right of suffrage, and he showed how, with those who vote, hundreds may outvote thousands. Small boroughs send more representatives in proportion to their population than large ones. That is so. London, for example, instead of ten or twelve members, ought to have fifty. A little one-horse town or a union-city sends two members to the House of Commons, and the largest towns in the Empire, after the metropolis, send no more. But Mr. BRIGHT did not tell his hearers that even in his model of all that is admirable in government—America—some inequalities are tolerated; that Rhode Island and Delaware, for example, are a match in the Senate for New-York and Pennsylvania; that the President may be elected by a minority of the popular vote, and that a State may have a delegation in Congress representing one-third or one-quarter of its inhabitants.

The most striking speech was at the banquet which followed the great meeting, in which Mr. BRIGHT, the Quaker, the advocate of peace, defended the right of the people to use force, if necessary, to secure their political emancipation. The whole assembly rose and cheered this sentiment. Mr. BRIGHT accepts frankly the interpretation given to these demonstrations. They are demonstrations of force. They are intended to show the Government what the people can do, if their demands are not complied with.

But it is necessary to observe that Earl RUSSELL is silent—that Mr. GLADSTONE has declined to take any part in these demonstrations—that even so advanced a Reformer as Mr. BAINES has refused to attend these meetings, and that Mr. BRIGHT stands almost alone among the members of Parliament, as a leader of the extreme party. The party itself goes quite beyond Mr. BRIGHT. The masses who cannot come up even to the household qualification, are for manhood suffrage. I doubt if ten members of Parliament would vote for it. Very few are ready to go the length advocated by Mr. BRIGHT. The *Times* agrees that some Reform bill—some extension must be agreed upon—and that it cannot be delayed, but Mr. BRIGHT has declared war upon any bill brought in by the present Government. Whatever it may be, he will vote against it. Better no Reform, than a Reform granted by the Tories. His war upon Earl DERBY is very bitter—but how Earl DERBY is to be defeated if the moderate Liberals give him their support, does not appear.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

About two thousand men, with a large quantity of war material, and all the breech-loaders converted so far, left yesterday and leave to-day in two steamers for Canada. Whatever may have been the intentions of the late Government, there is no doubt that the present one will do all in its power to defend the British Provinces in America. Gen. PEEL, the War Minister, is a man of energy, and if the Fenians try their hands at another invasion, they will have to be well prepared, and well-armed, to hope for any success. They will have to meet the pick of British regulars, armed with breech-loaders of American invention—the Snyder-Enfields—which are considered a third better than the famous needle-gun of the Prussians. There is a better chance for an insurrection in Ireland now than for an invasion of Canada, I judge, so far as finding aid from the people, and Ireland seems to me to be the place, if there is any place, where Ireland may be benefitted. "Ireland for the Irish!" is a cry one can understand and sympathize with. "Canada for the Irish," is another affair. I am disposed to think that the cry north of the St. Lawrence will be Canada for the Canadians, until they are ripe and ready for a peaceful union with the great Republic, according to the principle of the aggregation of nationalities, now the rule in civilization.

It is reported that the energy of the Conservative Government will not be confined to its preparations to defend Canada. After numerous Cabinet counsels it has been determined to so strengthen the army and navy as to enable England to abandon her late policy of absolute non-intervention, and take her place in the world as one of the great Powers. The Government, at an early meeting of Parliament, will ask for a vote of twenty millions for this purpose, and if it is refused Earl DERBY will not hesitate to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country—preferring to stand or fall on such a question to governing with a minority, or being beaten on the question of reform. And, as glory, strength and national prestige are always popular—as the position of England for a few years past has filled foreigners with contempt, and Englishmen with disgust and mortification, it is not improbable that a bolder policy may find a strong support. We shall know, at all events, whether the universal neutrality and peace at any price policy is the choice of the country.

ABOUT IRELAND.

The Irish question, which the danger of Fenian invasions and insurrections really keeps before the public, has this week received an impetus from a charge by the Anglican Bishop of Dublin, and a speech by Mr. MCKENNA, an able Irish member of the House of Commons. The charge takes the strongest grounds for the preservation of the Irish Church establishment. The speech is an eloquent setting forth of the wrongs and impoverishment of Ireland by unequal taxation. The *Times*, admitting that the Irish Church is an absurdity, says it is, after all, only a sentimental grievance. But a Catholic correspondent asks—if the Roman Catholic Church was forced upon England as a State establishment, against the wishes of four-fifths of the population, would or would not the people of England look upon it as merely a sentimental grievance? That is the real question. The only ground upon which the Irish Church establishment can be defended is this: 1. The Roman Catholic is a false religion; 2. The Protestant Anglician is the true religion; 3. It is the duty of the British Government to establish and maintain the true religion throughout its dominions. But the Government has not done this in Scotland, in Canada nor India, and at present it declines the responsibility of maintaining an Established Church in any of its larger colonies. When the Irish Church was established, it was held to be the duty of the Government to decide what were true and what false religions, and to support the one and put down the other by law. In the days of ELIZABETH the prisons in some parts of England were filled with people who refused to attend the churches by law established. The Irish Church is maintained upon the same principle—rather the principle is abandoned, but the Church stays because it is there, and the Government does not know how to get rid of it. In my opinion two questions are at the bottom of three-fourths of Irish discontent—the Church and the land. Church abolition and tenant-right would cure three-fourths of the difficulty. Equal taxation, education, and time might do away with the remainder. It must be said, however, that the operation of free trade and the British manufacturing system bears very hard on Ireland. But if coal grows scarce, the bogs of Ireland may yet be mines of gold to her inhabitants.

ROYAL VISITORS.

The King and Queen of Denmark are expected to arrive in England next week, on a visit to their son-in-law and daughter, the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Princess DAGMAR, of Denmark, has arrived at St. Petersburgh, where she is to be married to the heir to the Imperial throne of Russia. There is a third Princess who promises to be as beautiful as either of her sisters, and who may perhaps aspire to as high a destiny—so that King CHRISTIAN, if despoiled of his territories is repaid in the grandeur of the fortunes of his family, who are destined to sit upon the thrones of Greece, England, Russia, and, possibly, France or Italy. The mission of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Biarritz has for object, no doubt, an argument with the Emperor NAPOLEON upon the eastern question. It cannot be postponed much longer. The Black Sea and the entrance to the Black Sea naturally belongs to Russia. The Greek Kingdom may be enlarged. America as the ally of Russia must have a naval station and a firm foothold in the Mediterranean. The English are at Gibaraltar and Malta, and must keep a right of way to India. An American naval station and fleet in the East will be a security for Russia for the freedom of the Mediterranean, while the Russian fleet in the Baltic will protect American interests in the north of Europe, and the two greatest empires in the world, by uniting their forces, can conduct the affairs of this small planet to their liking. If only unity can be restored, perfected and maintained, in twenty years there will be in this world two great military powers, one dominating the eastern hemisphere, the other the western, and by their alliance controlling all the important interests of both. I see no probability of any other combination so powerful.

GREECE.

The insurrections in Greece are increasing. Those of Sicily hang fire. A Paris correspondent suggests that the Sicilian affair was an Austrian shell that exploded too late, as the Greek one's are supposed to have been fired by BISMARCK. Others think the Greek uprising is due to the Yankees. If the war had lasted four years instead of four weeks—if the Austrians had been, in their powers of resistance, equal to the Confederate Americans, there is no telling what these fires in the rear might have come to. Now Austria and Italy are settling their affairs rapidly and amicably, and in a few days King VICTOR EMANUEL will make his entry into Venice, which, if not altogether a triumph, will be a magnificent spectacle. The settlement between Prussia and Saxony is not so easy, and there are apprehensions that difficulties are made by other powers, who are not ready to allow Prussia to dominate the centre of Europe. But the Emperor of the French and Count BISMARCK are to meet at Biarritz in a few days, when all these matters can be arraged. The question of Belgium may then be settled, and the more difficult question of the Rhine frontiers.

ELECTION BRIBERY.

The Royal Commission continues to fill page after page of the newspapers with the details of election bribery. All this testimony goes to prove that the electors, even with a property qualification, know nothing and care nothing about politics. If they have any preference, it is for colors. Uninfluenced by bribery or intimidation they would vote blue or yellow—blue being the Whig and yellow the Tory colors. But why they so vote not one in twenty could give a sensible reason. The most common one a voter would give was that his father voted so before him. It would be enough that his landlord or employer was blue or buff. One very independent voter changed from one to the other because he was out canvassing and got the bronchitis. But the reason everybody could understand was ten, twenty, and so on up to two or three hundred pounds in his pocket. These yellow sovereigns are very substantial reasons, and men able to pay $2,000 rent are found to have been influenced by them.

It is much easier to ascertain the facts, and put them into an immense and most scandalous blue book, than to find the remedy. Universal suffrage would increase the ignorance, the immorality and corruptibility of the body of voters. When well to do farmers, professional men, tradesmen, &c., are bribed by the hundreds, what reason is there to think that the most ignorant, besothed and improvident portion of the population would do better? I can see nothing for these people but a Government strong and wise enough to guide and govern these people until they can be educated to govern themselves. Either Queen, Lords and Commons must govern, or they must be overthrown by a revolution; and the governing classes of England would all unite as one man to protect themselves against the first effort to destroy the existing state of things. The hint of Mr. BRIGHT the other day, and the manner in which it was received by his partizans—the hint that force was justifiable under any circumstances to secure the political rights of the unenfranchised classes in England—has produced a shock—a kind of horror everywhere. The newspapers scarcely mention it. I believe the *Times* has not alluded to it. The *Telegraph* makes some apologetical allusion. And the curious and absurd thing is that these very people who are shocked at the bare possibility of an insurrection at home, are the very ones to go into paroxism of admiration over one abroad. They enjoy an outbreak in Poland, Hungary, Italy, Greece—anywhere out of his United Kingdom. An English or Irish Garibaldi is fit only for penal servitude or the gallows. John Bull is ready at any time to welcome a foreign rebel and revolutionist with one hand, while he shoots down a nation with the other. He gloats over the expected downfall of the Pope, and would fight to the death to preserve the emoluments of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MONADNOCK.

GERMANY.

The Polish Question—Polish Nationality Dying out—Prussia in Search of Allies—The Russo-American Friendship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Monday, Sept. 24.

"We don't mention Poland any more; Poland is in Siberia." Such is the heartless utterance which, according to a Polish paper, the Czar ALEXANDER lately made to the Prussian General, MANTEUFFEL, but which no American probably will believe. The Czar has every year new reasons to think better of his Polish subjects, and they of him. A late festival in Wilna, as also in most other parts of Poland, in celebration of the Emperor's coronation, has given an evidence of the good feeling of the Poles toward their monarch which, to me at least, was quite unexpected. In the morning the successor of Count MURAWJEUW, Gen. KAUFMANN, assembled the people together and made them a friendly speech in honor of the Emperor, which was received with much applause. After that followed service in the churches, then a ball and festivities, which were prolonged till a late hour. In the evening the city was illuminated, on the motion of its own authorities, and the universality with which it was lighted up was remarkable—not only the public buildings on the large streets, but even the humblest dwellings in the poorest quarter of the city, and every window high and low.

It is not to be denied that there is a very large and rapidly growing party in Poland favoring the complete incorporation of the Kingdom into the Empire. The Grand Prince NIKOLAUS lately made a visit to the Kingdom, and when he took his departure it was the general understanding that the measure would at once be carried into effect; but since then the project has been somewhat modified. For the present, Poland will remain a separate Kingdom, with the Czar for King, but the administration will be thoroughly reorganized on the Russian basis, and be conducted by Russian officers. One reason of this is that the army of occupation is to be reduced from 40,000 to 30,000, in order to liberate troops to watch Oriental affairs. A consequence of this reorganization will be that hereafter no Pole can enter any branch of the civil service until he has served from two to five years in the army.

The spirit of Polish nationality is gradually dying away, through the exertions of the Government and the mere lapse of time. A deep-rooted conviction is strongly taking possession of those unfortunate people that all attempts to revolt must be forever useless, and they are gradually turning their attention to the question of making the best of their necessities and seeking to become a portion of the Empire and entitled to what benefits it may confer other than those they now have as a dependent province. The Government is aiming to promote this change by various means, as sending the Grand Prince to travel through the country, by suppressing Polish theatres and substituting Russian and German, &c. It is said the Emperor himself contemplates a journey through Poland. It must ever remain a blot on the Russian Government that the infamous Count MURAWJEU, of whom a German writer has said that "whatever he thought was terror and whatever he wrote was blood," was suffered to remain so long in command of Poland.

PRUSSIA IN SEARCH OF ALLIES.

In my last I wrote that Prussia would not have to go long a begging for an alliance. That is not so certain as it might be. Having in vain sought for one at Vienna and St. Petersburg, Count BISMARCK appears to be somewhat anxious lest he should be left severely alone by the European Powers. After failing at those two courts, there was really no one left whose alliance was desirable, and at the same time available, but Italy; but here France stood in the way. It is curious and somewhat amusing now to see these two cabinets bidding against each other for the friendship of Italy; that heretofore insignificant kingdom is just now the most important state in Europe; she holds the balance of power in her hands. Count BISMARCK was seriously indisposed with the neuralgia, and had intended to leave Berlin some time ago, when, however, Signor BARRAL called his attention to the unjust demands that Austria had made in regard to the Venetian debt, the Count declared he would remain in Berlin until the whole question was settled, and quite astonished BARRAL by his anxiety to serve Italy. The *Nazione*, RICASOLI's organ, now asserts that Prussia offered to send a detachment of troops that were yet in Bohemia to Sicily to assist in quelling the insurrection. The last thing in this direction is the proposal of the Prussian Cabinet to VICTOR EMMANUEL to send a Commissioner to Venice, to be a witness to the cession of the Province to Italy. This was in consequence of the French having sent Gen. LEBOEUF to perform the same office. It is not to be concealed that France has fallen somewhat into disfavor in Italy in consequence of her too officious management of the Province of Venetia. VICTOR EMMANUEL receives the plebiscitum and the French cession passively, but he is no better pleased with these arrangements than his subjects. In Venetia, particularly, have the Italians become somewhat frigid toward their patronizing friend, so that when the French Commissioner, so it is said, applied to several notabilities of Venetia, among them Count REVEDIN, of Treviso, to induce them to assume the character of representatives of the people to bear witness to the cession of the Province, they replied to him that they could only recognize the Government of the King of Italy as the legitimate authority in the Province. In truth, the great attention that Prussia has paid to the Italians, has elevated them in their own eyes, and they are anxious to come out of the state of French pupilage in which they have been so long.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* speaks as follows on this subject: "The English, French and German papers—among the latter I will mention the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna—give themselves much trouble to show that the concern that is felt in relation to the intimacy between the United States and Russia is sheer folly. They made no end of ridicule when the Lavalette circular gave to this fear a deeply significant expression. Of course that makes the ostrich policy on both sides of the canal right in its security, only a little deeper with the head in the sand! That is the only use it knows how to make of the words of the French warning. And yet, without any doubt, it is precisely this passage of the circular that is the only clear one in it. It announces the only secure stand-point on which any European policy, not given over to blindness, must rest. The English papers, which ridicule such a policy as chimerical, appear to have forgotten that Lord STANLEY, now at the head of the Foreign Office, eight or nine years ago, in a speech in Parliament, used almost the identical words with which LAVALETTE expressed himself concerning Russia and America. I am not aware that Lord STANLEY is accused of being a dreamer, and he even then urged this as a decisive reason for an Anglo-French alliance. I imagine that the French circular only uttered a sober truth when it declared a concentration of the European system to be a necessity. Undoubtedly this necessity will make itself felt, and nothing but the form of this concentration will be left free to be determined by the wisdom and good sense of Europe. Much depends in this case on Germany; that scarcely needs further explanation."

Further, he says: "Russia, as everybody knows, has ceased to be the land of absolutism; and it is simply silly for a Radical Austrian journal to talk of the Russian 'despot' as one who cannot have any other than a feeling of aversion to the American Republic."

SEGREX.

Bavarian Hatred of Prussia—Staatsamtschrebeleidigung—Progress of Reconstruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

I wish I could, by any description of mine, give you an accurate idea of the fierce, flaming hatred which the lower classes of Bavarians still feel toward the Prussians. It would have abated considerably by this time, but the Government has—whether wittingly or not I don't know—taken the very course that has kept it alive. As soon as peace was established they proceeded to confer on the army officers various orders and badges, and it seems as if the more wretched had been their failures or the more distinguished their Prussian sympathies—which were about synonymous—the higher were their honors. The people wouldn't regard this so much, but the soldiers feel it bitterly; for they wanted to have at least one victory over the Prussians, and were never allowed to win it. They are particularly embittered at seeing the highest military decorations bestowed on Prince CHARLES, the General-in-Chief, and Gen. VON SARM, his Chief of Staff, whom they regard as arch traitors and Prussians at heart. But the climax was fully capped when the highest of all honors was given to Count BISMARCK.

The most daring and popular Prussian hater is the *Volksbote* of this city, and the Police have more trouble to compel him to keep the peace than with all the rest of Munich together. He will talk out in "meetin'." They have confiscated him four times lately, and now they have lodged against him the tremendous charge of "Staatsamtschrebeleidigung," and summoned him to appear before Court on the 19th of October. If "Staatsamtschrebeleidigung" don't pulverize him I shall think he is a political salamander. In yesterday's paper he wrote: "Although it is well known that occasional confidential communications are made to us by the Police concerning the state of opinion, yet events of late have shown how little respect they pay to the people's sentiments, or rather, how they purposely disregard it. It can hardly surprise, therefore, that our Government organ, known as the *Bayerische Zeitung*, fills its columns with long descriptions of the triumph they are celebrating in Berlin even over Bavaria. Its readers in the various Government offices must have a genuine Prussian stomach if they digest that; but, then, that's their matter. We wonder if this *Bayerische* won't give us a description of the show-ground itself in Berlin, just as the "official" journals there do, for we find there, among other things, the representations of trophies, and beside them "Borussia" (a female figure, let it be remarked, of hybrid origin and notorious character) seated on a gorgeous throne. On the sides of this monument the Prussian victories are graven in gold letters, and square in front stand "Koniggratz" and—"Kissingen." Aye, Kissingen! That this word could be registered there must bring the blush to every honorable Bavarian's cheek. Aside from these there are also on the ground, as the *Bayerische* might have said, four great flag-staffs 70 feet high, on which the Prussian eagle stands perched on shields wreathed with laurel, and on them written, among others, "Main" and "Saale," as further fruits of that beautiful strategy which allowed the Prussians to come through the narrow defiles of North Bavaria, while with the slightest exertion they might have been crushed. During their march through Lower Franconia, there were three times at least when the Prussians might have been, if not annihilated, at least terribly punished. Three times they marched through the most dangerous defiles, silent, anxious and expecting attack. A few battalions of jagers, a couple of regiments of infantry would have been ample to have checked them wholly. But no, not a shot! The Prussians themselves were at a loss to account for it, and the Catholic regiments confessed and partook of the communion in thankfulness to God that they had escaped destruction. What shall be said of the Bavarian Generals? Did they not know of these passes? We will not repeat what soldiers have told us; it cannot be printed, &c., &c.

This man tells only the truth, as is well known in Munich. He is honest if he is fanatical. Neither does he misrepresent the sentiment of the masses, among whom he is an oracle and a demigod.

PROGRESS OF "RECONSTRUCTION."

As the German civil war was more rapid and terrible than ours, so Prussia is making shorter work of "reconstruction." Some days ago I sent you the text of the alliance that has been formed temporarily between Prussia and the others until the Bund Constitution can be formed. The States not yet "reconstructed" are Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, the two Mecklenburgs and Luxemburg, since the Government of Holland has given an authoritative statement that Limburg was not to go into the new Bund.

The difficulties with Saxony appear to be no nearer to a settlement than ever. The whole trouble is in the military, of which Prussia demands absolute control, while King JOHN is not yet ready to yield it. Prussia, however, still continues to work on the fortifications of Dresden, and the Austrians still have to issue rations to the Saxon army.

As I have before written, Saxe-Meiningen was refractory simply because the Duke was an incurable hater of the Prussians. The latter proceeded here as usual. Having tinkered and haggled with the old Duke to induce him to resign until their patience was exhausted, on the 18th a Prussian Q. M. made his appearance in Meiningen to prepare quarters for troops, and next day three battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry marched into the city and took up their quarters! On the 20th the old Duke abdicated in favor of his son. He said in his proclamation, "The iron fate of our days has also fallen upon us. To-day I recede from the Government of the nation that for forty years I have ruled with love and fidelity." It was remarked as a circumstance that might mean something or nothing, that when the Prussians marched in they stopped before the "Saxon Hotel" and played the air, "Einst spielt' Ich mit Scepter." (Once I played with a Sceptre.) The young Duke at once sent an envoy to Berlin to procure the withdrawal of the troops, but he has not yet had any success.

With the two Mecklenburgs the trouble is this: Since May 25, 1818, they have had a Constitution that gave them a considerable degree of popular liberty, and this Constitution was guaranteed to them by the Bund, which declared that it "would maintain in their integrity all its regulations in regard to which an appeal might be made to it." Now that the Bund is dead, the Mecklenburgs are without any security for their institutions, and they are casting about how to protect them. Accordingly their little Parliaments have been summoned, and meet to-day (26th) to consider the matter, and meantime the Governments have given only a provisional adhesion to the alliance with Prussia. The only question they wish to submit to their Parliaments is that in relation to the proposed Constitution of the new Bund. If the Parliaments don't think it wise to unite themselves just now with Prussia, they will soon see a few regiments of "Pickelhaubens" there that will cause them to change their minds as they did the Duke of Meiningen.

In regard to Luxemburg, Count BISMARCK is reported to have said that she must be a member of the new Bund, yet there is almost unbroken silence in regard to any negotiations, and I cannot tell what is being done. Luxemburg is important, since she had three votes in the old Bund, and is, moreover, of great strategic value. Prussia, however, need scarcely desire more than she now has, since, by virtue of a treaty made with the King of Holland, Nov. 8, 1816, she already has the right of military occupation.

While Prussia is thus occupying the territory of her small neighbors, on the other hand she encourages their generals to enter her army, thus seeking to reduce North Germany to a common military level. Thus the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe was lately promoted to be a General, and is now commandant of Berlin; Prince AUGUSTUS, of Wurtemberg, to be chief of the Posen Uhlan Regiment No. 10—an honor equal to that bestowed on Prince FREDERIC CHARLES himself. And Prince WALDEMAR, of Schleswig-Holstein, held command of a brigade, and is now Governor of Mayence. *Per contra*, the Oldenburg Brigade had scarcely any other general and field-officers but Prussians in the late war.

SEGREX.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Grand Banquet at Liverpool to Capt. Anderson.

The banquet given by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to Capt. ANDERSON, Mr. CANNING and the other gentlemen principally engaged in the laying of the Atlantic Cables, came off on the 1st inst. It was a sumptuous affair, and passed off with great enthusiasm.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Bart., President of the Board of Trade, occupied the chair. In proposing the first toast, to the Queen, the Chairman extolled Her Majesty for the interest she had evinced in the great work, and characterized her reign as essentially a great one for telegraphy, the first line having been built in the year she ascended the throne.

The second toast was to the President of the United States, and was drank amid loud cheering.

In proposing a toast to the original promoters of the Atlantic Telegraph the Chairman did due honor to the name of CYRUS FIELD, and a message was telegraphed from the room direct to that gentleman, calling upon him for a response. In the course of the evening an answer was received from Newfoundland stating that the message had been forwarded on, but that Mr. FIELD was on his way to New-York.

Sir CHAS. BRIGHT spoke to the toast.

Lord STANLEY, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, returned thanks for the toast to Her Majesty's Ministers, and dwelt upon the vast importance of the Atlantic Telegraph. He expressed fervent hopes that it would secure perpetual friendship between the two countries. Lord STANLEY concluded his remarks as follows: "In private life, I suppose there is hardly any man who would speak of his best friend in precisely the terms he would use were they face to face, however intimate might be their connection. But nations converse among themselves by means of newspapers, and it follows, therefore, from the mere necessity of the case, that everything which we in England talk among ourselves about English affairs are just as much said to America and England respectively, as though it was intended to be addressed to each country. Well, I think we ought to bear this in mind, and at least it ought to lead us to caution and to some consideration for the feelings of those whom we address. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, it is in the earnest hope that we may use those new privileges which we possess in a manner that befits us both: it is in the conviction that upon the union of England and America more than upon any other earthly thing, the future civilization of the world depends; it is in the conviction also that any man who, whether willfully or ignorantly, endeavors to estrange the two countries one from another, is doing the very worst and most mischievous piece of work that it is given to a human being to do. I can only say that it is under the influence of that feeling that I propose to you a toast which I have now to give, to which I wish I could do more justice, and for which I will call upon the American Consul to reply—the toast of "England and America United." [Great and long-continued cheering.]

Mr. DUDLEY, the United States Consul, made an appropriate response, reciprocating the hope that the cables may be the means of cementing more closely the two great countries—England and America.

The North American Colonies were toasted, and patriotic responses were made by Hon. Mr. TUPPER, of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Mr. TILLEY, of New-Brunswick.

The Chairman then gave the toast of the evening, "Success to the Atlantic Telegraph." He warmly extolled all who had been engaged in the work, and read the following letter from Earl DERBY:

LETTER FROM EARL DERBY.

"BALMORAL, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR STAFFORD: As I understand you are to have the honor of taking the chair at the entertainment which is to be given on Monday next, in Liverpool, to celebrate the double success which has attended the great undertaking of laying the cable of 1866 and recovering that of 1865, by which the two continents of Europe and America are happily connected, I am commanded by the Queen to make known to you, and through you to those over whom you are to preside, the deep interest with which Her Majesty has regarded the progress of this noble work, and to tender Her Majesty's cordial congratulations to all of those whose energy and perseverance, whose skill and science have triumphed over all difficulties and accomplished a success alike honorable to themselves and to their country, and beneficial to the world at large. Her Majesty, desirous of testifying her sense of the various merits which have been displayed in this great enterprise, has commanded me to submit to her, for special marks of her royal favor, the names of those who, having had assigned to them prominent positions, may be considered as representing the different departments, whose united labors have contributed to the final result; and Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to direct that the honor of Knighthood should be conferred upon Capt. ANDERSON, the able and zealous Commander of the *Great Eastern*; Professor THOMSON, whose distinguished science has been brought to bear with eminent success upon the improvement of submarine telegraphy; and on Messrs. GLASS & CANNING, the manager and engineer respectively of the Telegraph Maintenance Company, whose skill and experience have mainly contributed to the admirable construction and successful laying of the cable. Her Majesty is further pleased to mark her approval of the public spirit and energy of the two companies who have had successively the conduct of the undertaking, by offering the dignity of a baronetcy of the United Kingdom to Mr. SAMPSON, the Deputy Chairman of the original company, to whose resolute support of the project in spite of all discouragements it was in a great measure owing that it was not at one time abandoned in despair, and to Mr. GOOCH, M. P., the Chairman of the company which has finally completed the design. If among the names thus submitted to and approved by Her Majesty, that of Mr. CYRUS FIELD does not appear, the omission must not be attributed to any disregard of the eminent services which, from the first, he has rendered to the cause of transatlantic telegraphy, and the zeal and resolution with which he has adhered to the prosecution of his object; but to an apprehension lest it might appear to encroach on the province of his own Government if her Majesty were advised to offer a citizen of the United States, for a service rendered alike to both countries, British marks of honor, which, following the example of another highly distinguished citizen, he might feel himself unable to accept.

I will only add, on my own part, how cordially I concur in the object of the meeting over which you are about to preside, and how much I should have been gratified had circumstances permitted me to have attended in person.

I am, dear Sir STAFFORD, very sincerely yours,
(Signed) DERBY.

Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD, NORTHCOTE, Bart, M. P.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that he knew it was Lord DERBY's wish to have recommend Capt. ANDERSON for some mark of favors more immediately connected with his own profession, but to his great dissatisfaction he found that neither the rules of the naval service, nor the statutes of the Order of Bath allowed him to do so, and he desired me especially to announce his regret at that circumstance. [Hear, hear.]

Speeches of thanks were afterward made by Capt. ANDERSON, Mr. CANNING, Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, Mr. CLIFFORD and others connected with the affair.

The Seizure of Seven Alleged Confederate Vessels.

In the British Court of Admiralty, on the 2d, before Dr. LUSHINGTON, the seizure of alleged Confederate ships was again the subject of the proceedings. The case relates to seven vessels, viz.: *Penguin*, *Owl*, *Lark*, *Wasp*, *Badger*, *Fox* and *Ariel*, alleged to be Confederate ships. An application was made to the Judge at Chambers on the 4th of September for the release of these vessels, which had been seized for the United States of America as the property of that Government, and were now detained within the jurisdiction of the Court, having been, as it was alleged, purchased with Confederate money during the late war. The vessels are the property of a merchant named PRIOLEAU, and are stated to be worth £150,000. On the last occasion the Court decided that a written order or authority from Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister, or the Consul-General, must be received by the Court before the case could proceed, and that if the case went on the Court would require an appearance to be entered to enable the Court to give damages and costs, if necessary. An order was thereupon accordingly drawn up in the registry office, to the effect that counsel having been heard before the Judge at Chambers, he had directed an order to be made on the Ministry, or Consul General, to file their petition within a fortnight for the prosecution of the causes, and further time was then allowed. These preliminaries having been complied with as regards the last four vessels, the cases came on for hearing. As respects the first three of these vessels as to damages and costs, the order of the Court not having been complied with; and as respects the remaining four, that they should be released. Mr. MILLWARD, Mr. BUTT and Mr. BENJAMIN appeared for the owners of the vessels, and Mr. VERNON LUSHINGTON for the United States Government. After hearing counsel Dr. LUSHINGTON adjourned the motions till the first day of next term, in the mean time the United States Government to give bail to answer any costs and damages in such amount as the Registrar may consider right, and no counsel to be heard on behalf of the United States Government until such conditions have been complied with.

The Elections.

Electioneering movements are reported in various parts of England, looking to a possible dissolution of Parliament next Spring.

The Crops.

A Mr. TURNER, who annually sends to the London *Times* his estimates of the crops, in a second communication to that journal declares that one-tenth part of the wheat crop of the entire Kingdom has been lost in consequence of the continuous wet weather.

The Revenue Returns.

The British revenue returns for the half year ending Sept. 30 show an increase over the corresponding period last year of £647,800, notwithstanding a diminution in taxes and duties equivalent to nearly £1,000,000 sterling during the six months. The Board of Trade returns for August show a continued growth in the exports.

Explosion of Gun-Cotton.

A fearful explosion of gun-cotton had taken place at Woolwich Arsenal. The building was leveled to the ground, but no lives were lost.

The British Embassy at Paris.

Reports were current that Lord LYONS would probably succeed Earl COWLEY in the British Embassy at Paris.

FRANCE.

Marshal Bazaine—The Inundations—Imperial Beneficence.

The Emperor remained at Biarritz.

The *Patrie* says that Marshal BAZAINE will return to France from Mexico at the end of November next.

The waters of the rivers that had overflowed their banks in various parts of France were subsiding. A subscription had been opened for the sufferers from the floods—the Emperor heading it with 100,000 francs, the Empress 25,000, and the Prince Imperial 10,000.

The Marquis DE TURGOT, late Ambassador at Berne, is dead.

ROME.

The Integrity of the Papal Territory Asserted.

The official Roman *Gazette* points out that some articles recently published in the Italian semi-official journals, and the language held by GARIBALDI at Florence, are not in accordance with the official declaration of the Italian Government, and to the effect that the integrity of the present Papal territory is guaranteed to the Pope by the September convention.

The official *Gazette* denies the assertion made by GARIBALDI that the young Romans who joined the Italian volunteers are prevented by the Papal Government from returning to their homes, and adds that on the contrary many have already arrived in Rome, no impediments having been thrown in their way to the Papal Government.

Baron HUBNER will shortly return to Rome to resume his functions as Austrian Ambassador.

The prolonged residence of Mgr. NARDI, at Vienna, is stated to be connected with negociations relative to the attitude which Austria will assume on the fulfilment of the September Convention. It is believed that Austria will maintain the greatest reserve on the Roman question.

TURKEY

The Principalities.

It is stated that the diplomatic mission of Prince STIRLEY to the Porte has proved successful, and that the Turkish Government have definitely consented to recognize Prince CHARLES as Hospodar of the Danubian Principalities. He will be formally invested with the title in the beginning of October.

It is asserted that the Marquis DE MOURTJES, previous to his departure from Constantinople, addressed strong representations to the Turkish Government against any cessions by the latter to Russia or America of ports in the Gulf of Egina.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Cordial Relations Between the Two Governments.

A Berlin telegram of Oct. 2 says:

"The *Spenersche Zeitung* says the relations between Russia and Prussia are very cordial. Of this Prussia has received from the Czar and Imperial Cabinet unmistakeable proofs. The old Russian party alone evinces distrust at the aggrandizement of Prussia on account of the Russian Baltic Provinces."

CANDIA.

Further Details of the Insurrection.

Rumors had been current that a large number of the insurgents had laid down their arms, but there is no confirmation of the statement.

A Constantinople dispatch of Sept. 29 says: "News received here from Candia confirms the recapture by the insurgents of the position near Maleys. At the same time they attacked the heights of Keruza, which command Canes, but were repulsed by ALI RIZA Pacha. On the 22d inst. repeated encounters took place on the heights of Keruza. The insurgents were subsequently attacked by MAHOMET Pacha and sustained heavy losses, and falling back upon the mountain of Sphakia. The Sphakiotes are said to have declared themselves willing to submit to the Turkish authority. The headquarters of the Turkish army at Deskori, are under the command of KIRITH Pacha in person.

It is said that the Porte had informed the protecting Powers that it intends to proclaim a general amnesty in Candia as soon as the mission which has been entrusted to KIRITH Pach, and which appears likely to be successful, is brought to a favorable conclusion.

By way of Corfu it is stated that the insurrection had spread to four districts in the eastern part of the island, which had hitherto refrained from taking any part in the movement. The insurgents had left their fortified positions, and were advancing in considerable force upon Candia.

Arrival of the Steamship America.

The Bremen steamship *America*, Capt. MEYER, from Bremen, *via* Southampton Oct. 3, with mdse. and 735 passengers, arrived at this port last night.

Indian Troubles in New-Mexico.

A telegraphic dispatch was received on Thursday by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, stating upon information of Gen. CARSON, commanding at Fort Garland, New-Mexico, near the Colorado frontier, that a portion of the Utah tribes had broken out into open war. It is believed that by careful management the hostile feeling may be prevented from spreading to the Tahequahe Utes, of Colorado, who have lately been restless on account of the delay in the payment of their annuities. The goods had arrived, and Gov. CUMMINGS intended to distribute them at the earliest possible moment, in order that their disaffection may be quieted and bloodshed may be prevented.

The Coeymans Tragedy—Palmer Under Bonds for Manslaughter.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 12.

The young man, JUDSON W. PALMER, who shot ARCHIBALD STEPHENS in the affair at Coeymans, (PALMER having eloped with STEPHENS' daughter, and been pursued by him,) is that of manslaughter in the third degree, and he is held to bail in the sum of $2,000. A large number of witnesses were sworn upon the examination, but the general statement is not materially different from that which has already appeared. During the scuffle between STEPHENS and PALMER, just previous to the fatal shot being fired, the latter received a blow from the former, which broke his nose and cut him badly upon the ear and head. The Albany *Express* says of the case:

"The feeling of the people of the neighborhood (Coeymans) is strongly with PALMER. The deceased was known to be a man of very violent temper, and it is very generally believed that PALMER himself would have been killed, had he not taken the life of the father-in-law. Nearly every person in the immediate vicinity justifies the homicide. The family of the deceased do not appear to be moved in the least to vindictiveness. They only ask for a fair and impartial legal investigation and judgment."

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Measures of the Women of Mississippi for the Relief of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The Memphis *Bulletin* states that "the women of Mississippi" assembled at Jackson on the 29th ult., and a Central Committee of Thirteen was appointed to prepare subscription lists for the purpose of raising a fund for Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS. A Committee of Correspondence was also appointed, whose duty it should be respectfully to suggest to their countrywomen of each county in the State, the propriety of meeting and appointing a similar committee, to act in concert with the Central Committee at the Capital. The following expression of sympathy, at the request of the President, was read by Col. C. E. HOOKER, and unanimously adopted:

We, the women of Mississippi, assembled at the Capitol, desiring in some substantial form to tender our condolence to Ex-President DAVIS in the severe affliction, both of body and mind, to which his long imprisonment has subjected him; impressed with the gloom and painful conviction that his jail will be his tomb, and that but a few days are left to him among the living; from amid the ashes of our former homes and the distresses of our stricken land, we desire to speak to him one word of womanly consolation ere he passes away forever from the scene of action, and to say to him that we feel it our duty as Mississippians, as well as our privilege as his countrywomen—the women of his own loved Mississippi—to provide for his wife and little ones.

We know that no lengthy appeal is necessary to our people—his own dear people—who weep over him, as an immolation to his loved "sunny land," for the noble beneficents could not accept that which might give inconvenience to a single Mississippian. It is our desire that all should give only what the heart prompts. The sole object of our meeting is to provide the ways and means for this purpose, which we feel all must respect and Mississippians will look on as sacred.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, When the collection shall have been made as provided for in the foregoing resolutions, it shall be the duty of the Central Committee to tender to Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS a draft for the amount, and to ask her acceptance of the same in the name and on behalf of the women of Mississippi.

The Southern Society to Furnish Limbs for Wounded Soldiers.

A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* states that during the war, there was formed at Richmond, Va., a society for the relief of maimed soldiers, the object of which was to furnish free, a leg to every private and officer of the Confederate army who had lost that limb. Rev. C. K. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, was elected President of the Society, and among the Vice-Presidents were A. H. STEPHENS, PIERRE SOULE, LEWIS T. WIGFALL and BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK. The correspondent says: "At the meeting for organization about $20,000 was subscribed, and from the moment of his election as President, Dr. MARSHALL gave his undivided time and attention to the objects of the Association. He not only in the first place started the organization, but afterward raised nearly all the funds. He received no salary, paid his own expenses, started factories at Charlottesville, Staunton, Montgomery, and other places, and succeeded in putting 900 legs on men who lost them in the service. When we broke down, all these legs were not paid for. The bills for many have been sent to Dr. MARSHALL for payment. He reached home to find, as everybody else did in the South, everything dilapidated—his means gone and himself hard pressed. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the several States, whose soldiers were supplied with artificial limbs, to step forward and relieve Dr. MARSHALL by paying these bills. The amount is not large. No citizen should be compelled to exhaust his private estate for a charity which in honor devolves on the public. The least that the States can do is to supply missing limbs to their citizens who lost them in the service. Whether the cause was right or wrong makes no difference."

Gen. J. B. Hood on the Situation.

A public reception was given to Gen. J. B. HOOD, at the Masonic Institute in Henderson, Texas, on the 29th ult. The editor of the *Times*, Col. J. M. DODSON, welcomed him in an appropriate speech, and a synopsis of Gen. HOOD's reply gives the following:

He counseled obedience to the laws of the country, and a strict compliance with all the terms imposed in the conditions of surrender. After this is done, he said, preserve your manhood—do all that is right—do nothing that is not right. This is all that the victors can require—it is all that those who contributed most to overpower us will require. If the Radicals of the North require more than this, and we are compelled to submit, let us at least submit with dignity. The General spoke at length of the evil effects following unsuccessful revolutions, giving lessons of warning from both ancient and modern history. This was the great danger that our people should guard against—chivalry should be nurtured and cherished with as much watchfulness and care as the lady bestows upon the most delicate and rarest plant. That chivalry and the consciousness of manhood may be kept alive with the people and degeneracy avoided, he would encourage and patronize the tournaments that were becoming common in this portion of the country. He spoke of the efforts of President JOHNSON to restore the country to tranquillity, and to effect a real restoration of the Union, in terms of the highest commendation, and said he "prayed to God he might succeed." Gen. HOOD closed by exhorting the people to forget past differences and to cease pining over what could not be helped—to go to work and restore the country to its former prosperity, to do their duty in all things, and leave the consequences in the hands of Him who cannot err.

Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, to the Freedmen.

The remarks which Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, made last week to the Convention of Freedmen at Raleigh, consisting of delegates from different positions of the State, are reported as follows:

"I have come here, upon your invitation, to give you by my presence what countenance and encouragement I could, having understood that all your proceedings were conducted in a becoming and orderly manner. I was not notified that any remarks were expected from me, till your President just informed me. The few words I shall say are unpremeditated. In the first place, let me assure you that I am disposed to do everything I can, as a citizen and as Governor, to protect you in all your rights, and to encourage you to be industrious, to educate your children, and to make yourselves respectable and happy; and while you may expect my protection while you do right, I shall be equally ready to have those punished who do wrong. You are very poor. Your first care should be, by industry and economy, to provide good supplies of meat and bread, and devote all you can spare to educate your children; and remember that it is a common interest of both races that no enmity be allowed to grow up between them. As far as I know, the general feeling of your late masters is kind toward you. The whites feel that they owe you a debt of gratitude for your quiet and orderly conduct during the war, and you should endeavor so to act as to keep this kindly feeling between the two races. Let me advise you not to meddle in governmental affairs. You know how few of your race are now capable of understanding matters of this sort, and you see the strifes and troubles in which party politics have involved the whites. Avoid politics. Practice industry, virtue, and cultivate the kindly feeling which now exists between the races, and you will thus acquire competence and elevate your condition."

SELLING A WIFE AND TRYING TO GET ANOTHER.—In Detroit on Saturday, a man 55 years of age, applied to a justice, in company with a girl of eighteen, to be married, and on inquiry stated that he already had a wife, but that she had gone off with a younger man. Being informed that he could not be again married before obtaining a divorce, he quickly said that there would be no trouble on that score, as he had sold his wife to her paramour. The Magistrate endeavored to find out the price paid, but could only elicit the fact that he "didn't get much for her as she wasn't worth a great deal, but was a poor sort of a wife." It has since been ascertained that the amount paid was $200.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE PARTING.

JULIET. Be but sworn, my love,
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.
* * * * *
'Tis but thy name that is my enemy.
Thou art *thyself* though—not a *Montague*.
Romeo and Juliet, Act II., Scene 2.

From out her father's hall she came,
Where words of party strife ran high;
But party zeal and party fame
Where naught to her—her love was nigh!
Through mazy paths of woodland fair,
Illumed by evening's ruby glow,
She sped. She met her lover there—
Her heart's one love—her father's foe!

Tight clasped within his arms she stood,
She nestled closer to his side;
She deemed him only grand and good—
Her joy, her triumph, and her pride!
Her lover gazed upon her face,
He thought no more of King or State;
Love healed the ancient feuds of race—
He half forgot her father's hate!

"And wilt thou trust me, darling? Say!—
When envy's shafts my name assail—
When fortune's frown obscures my day—
When foes wax bitter—friendships fail!—
Wilt thou be true, my life's one light?
If good I do, 'tis done through thee!
My star of hope, in blackest night,
Through tempest clouds, shine out on me!

"Nay, fear not, sweet! thy guardian love
Shall keep me safe 'mid death and strife—
As gentle spirit from above
Shall charm with holy spell my life!
In thee, e'en yet, in thee alone,
My toils shall end, my labors cease!
In thee, when all the strife is done,
Shall be my heaven-sent, long-sought peace!

"My comrades call——" "Oh, stay!" she cried,
"Ah! true, mine own, if true can be,
I'd cling for ever to thy side—
For ever thus be near to thee!
Though kith and kin should curse thy cause,
I'd still be true, whate'er befall;
Love's empire knows no father's laws—
The monarch love is lord of all!"

T. H. S. E.

THE BURGLARY AT FAUSTEL EVERSLEIGH.

From London Society.

"Well, Biggs, what is the matter? You look important this morning."

Biggs swelled in majestic silence, deposited the muffin-dish on the table with as near an approach to emphasis as he dared, and was in the act of retreating, when the young lady standing at one of the open windows looked up from her newspaper to say—

"Aunt Dora, these burglaries are becoming quite alarming; they are traveling in our direction, I think, too; there was one at Woodthorpe only three nights ago—close to us, you know—"

The temptation to cap this piece of news quite overcame Mr. Biggs' wounded dignity, and he opened his lips and spoke.

"And one, Miss Lucy, at Willow Lodge last night, for the postman brought the news this morning with the letters."

"Dear, dear!" said Mrs. Selwyn. "I hope poor Miss Jenkins and Miss Araminta came to no harm."

"The family, ma'am, was not molested," answered Biggs with solemnity, "but everything the villains could lay hands on was carried off, and no traces of them hasn't been discovered up to the present moment!"

"Really, Aunt Dora, it is serious. You know we are two lone women as well as Miss Jenkins and her sister. Suppose they take a fancy to visit us next?"

"Well, Lucy, what can I do? Is the case urgent enough for me to write over to the barracks, and ask Col. Patteson to send us an agreeable Captain and Lieutenant, with a party of soldiers warranted sober and not given to flirting, to garrison poor old Eversleigh for a while?"

"I know you are as brave as a lion, auntie dear, but still I think this is not a laughing matter. What could you or I do—or even Biggs——"

"The very fust thing these rascals does, Miss Lucy, when they get into a house, is to lock the men servants, if there is any, into their rooms; so that, you see——"

"Well, well, Biggs, that would be of the less consequence, as I am sure if they omitted to turn the key on you, you would do it on yourself," said Mrs. Selwyn with a twinkle in her eyes that merged into a laugh as Biggs retreated. "There, Lucy," she went on, "don't look so serious, and I will have all the plate packed up to-day and sent in a most ostentatious manner to my bankers, if that will give you peace of mind."

Miss Lucy Gresham continued to discuss her breakfast with a very half-satisfied look on her pretty face, which Mrs. Selwyn observing went on—

"And I'll tell you what I can do as well, if that is not precaution enough. You remember Jack Eversleigh? he is at home now on leave, and I'll write him a line to come down here for a week or two, with his "long sword," revolvers, and all his "blood dragon" paraphernalia, and mount guard over two unprotected females. It will be quite in Jack's way, or would have been once upon a time. You have not forgotten Jack?"

"I don't remember him very well," answered Miss Lucy, bestowing a good deal of attention on her breakfast cup. "Hasn't he turned out very wild? Mary Selden told me something of that sort, I think."

"'Give a dog a bad name, and hang him,' my dear. It has always been the fashion in Jack's family to give the lad credit for being everything he ought not to be; and so really to make him some things he would not otherwise have been. I don't know exactly what amount, or what kind of iniquity is comprehended in the world 'wild;' it is certain Jack has always been called a scapegrace; it is equally certain that I believe a truer gentleman, or kinder heart, does not bear Her Majesty's commission to-day."

Mrs. Selwyn's eyes sparkled, and her fair old cheek colored as she spoke. Childless herself, she was very fond of her late husband's favorite nephew John Eversleigh, and had fought on the lad's side in many a pitched battle with prim aunts and austere father. And it must be owned that Jack was one of those who always give their friends enough to do in this way. Even Mrs. Selwyn, with all her fondness for him, could not deny that, thought Lucy Gresham, as after breakfast she wended her way down the shady avenue, on one of her accustomed errands of goodwill and kindness to some of their poorer neighbors, with that invitation and the question of Jack's acceptance of the same, a great deal more present to her mind than she would have cared to own. She would have liked to believe that Jack Eversleigh was no worse than Aunt Dora thought him; she remembered quite well seeing him come to church with the Seldens once when he was staying with them last year, and she remembered, too, with a sigh, how he had certainly gone to sleep on that very occasion, when dear Mr. Lillydew's sermon was only ever such a little over the hour. Mary Selden had said he was "wild," and George Selden, who ought surely to know, being in the same regiment, had talked of Jack's being always "hard-up," whatever that might mean, and so-and-so—and Luch sighed: she would have preferred to think her old playfellow was not utterly reprobate, if she had been able.

It was very hard to look at him, and yet hold to that opinion, Lucy was thinking, a day or two afterward, as she sat demurely silent near one of the windows, and listened to the merry talk that was going on between Mrs. Selwyn and Capt. Eversleigh, newly arrived. Jack seemed mightily amused and interested on hearing in what capacity he was invited, and on the whole impressed Miss Gresham with the conviction that he would be rather disappointed if no burglar afforded him any means of exercising his predilection for strife and violence during his stay.

With these thoughts in her mind, it is not wonderful that Lucy's manner toward the object of them was shy and constrained to the last degree. Haughty or repellant she could not be, nature not having provided her with that double-edged weapon called "a spirit," but only a gentle heart that would fain have had kind and loving thoughts of all the world, and believed the best of every man, woman, or child with whom she came into contact. In theory, you see, poor Lucy had shaken her head and sighed over the iniquity of the world at large; but in practice it was her feminine habit to take those with whom she came into actual contact much as they appeared, or professed themselves to be—not seldom, indeed, in her innocent and tender imaginings crediting them with virtues which I am afraid they had no claim to, out of that gentle region.

And the shyness and restraint did not deter Jack in the least from setting himself to restore, at the very first opportunity, something of the old familiar relations between himself and his little companion of long ago. He thought them both rather pretty than otherwise; but by that time Mr. Jack had privately arrived at the conviction, too, that Miss Gresham possessed the largest, softest, most innocent eyes, and the loveliest wild-rose complexion, he had ever seen. Fashionable girls, fast girls, flirting girls, merry, outspoken, frank girls, Jack knew by scores, and had very likely waltzed, hunted and talked nonsense by the mile to the same number. A little, tender, unsophisticated, ignorant girl, who shook her head at the opera, balls, and cigar-smoking generally, and yet who cried real, heartfelt tears over the capture of that incorrigible poacher and vagabond, Downy Dick, was something new and piquante; and accordingly he set himself to the task of cultivating amicable relations with Lucy Gresham, with a characteristic inability to admit the idea of failure, that must needs have gone far to insure success, even if Lucy had been other than she was.

Being what she was, it is not wonderful that after only two or three days' experience of Jack's pleasant qualities as a companion, in the quiet home-life of the old manor-house, Lucy had gone so far as to think that a gentleman might hunt and even smoke without being utterly reprobate; and then whatever might be comprehended in the vague term of being "hard-up," it could not be anything very bad, and yet applied with truth to John Eversleigh. Simple faith of a guileless little heart! only it was a pity, you see, that it should have been grounded so very much on the fact of Jack's having handsome dark eyes and a pleasant smile that was always ready.

And in that companionship the days seemed to glide away like dreams, happy dreams, all too fleet in the passing. Ah! those long, sauntering walks through bright Summer days, in which Jack's sportsman-like habit of observation, and upbringing in the vigorous out-door life of an English gentleman, made him quick to see and able to point out to the little town-bred damsel a thousand natural beauties and things of interest, which she would have passed by; those rides over breezy downs, among sweet green lanes and shadowy woodland paths, where wood-doves cooed in the happy silence, and squirrels scrambled higher among the scented pines, to look down with bright inquisitive eyes upon the sleek horses and their riders, as they wound along the slender pathways, with gentle foot-falls all muffled and made tranquil by the last year's leaves that lay so thickly there. Ah! days, happy in the coming—in the passing—and yet destined to bear such a cruel sting when memory of them was all that was left.

As to the burglars, for whose expected incursions Capt. Eversleigh's visit had been a preparation, I am inclined to think that remembrance of them retreated very much into the background, though, for the first night or two, Jack diligently made tremendous and complicated arrangements for their reception in the way of revolvers, life-preservers, &c., &c. Stout-hearted old Mrs. Selwyn had never entertained any fears; Lucy somehow forgot her's in pleasanter things; and when, one night, just before retiring to bed, Aunt Dora produced from her pocket-book a packet of bank-notes, making an amount of nearly two hundred pounds, which she had received that day, and had delayed, for some reason or other, driving over to Marley to pay into her bankers, it was only Jack who looked somewhat grave over the imprudence.

"It's what Biggs would call a downright tempting of Providence, Aunt Dolly," he said, in concluding his remonstrance.

"Biggs is such an arrant coward that, I declare, if I could see my way to getting up an impromptu burglary for his sole benefit, I'm perfectly sure I should not be able to resist the temptation," remarked the old lady, as she put away the notes in a little cabinet of Japanese workmanship, of which the key was duly taken out and deposited for security, with true feminine ideas of the same, under the family Bible, which lay on its carved oaken stand in a recess.

The sun was streaming brightly upon Lucy's closed eyes the next morning, when she opened them with a start to find Aunt Dora standing by her bed-side, looking a little disturbed, and much graver than her pleasant wont.

"My coming in did not wake you, Lucy," she said; "so I suppose it is not to be expected that you should have heard anything of what took place last night, which was what I came to ask you."

"Took place last night, Aunt Dora!" repeated Lucy, starting up. "Why—but what were you going to say?"

"Only that it seems the house was really broken into last night, and the notes I left in the Japan cabinet in the tent-room taken, after all. Jack is half-wild to think that he should have played the watch dog so inefficiently. He never heard a sound, he says, and they must have passed his door as well as your's. But, Lucy, my child, don't look so terribly white and scared! No one was murdered in their beds this time; and Biggs was not even locked into his room, except by himself."

"Are you sure the money is gone? Oh! Aunt Dora, perhaps it's a mistake—a joke!" said Lucy, breathlessly, and with an inconsequence that made Mrs. Selwyn look a little impatient.

"I cannot perceive the joke of losing nearly two hundred pounds; and, as for mistake, the money has been carried off—that's very certain. When Biggs came up stairs this morning he found the window in the little vestibule wide open. He told Martha, who came to me, and I went straight to the tent-room, and found the cabinet wide open and the money gone. It had been opened with the key, too, for that was in the lock. And you never heard anything, Lucy?"

"Something woke me once; but what does Capt. Eversleigh say—what does he think?"

"Say—why, that I ought not to have kept the money in the house; which is only true, as I dare say these light-fingered gentlemen who have been honoring the neighborhood lately knew quite well that yesterday was rent-day; and, as for his thoughts, he has ridden over to Marley post-haste to share them with the police. But I dare say nothing will come of that, for these people have not been detected in any one instance as yet. There, Lucy, I am sorry to have frightened the blood out of your cheeks; make haste with your toilet and come to breakfast, my dear—you look as if you wanted it, and we'll not wait for Jack."

But half an hour afterwards Lucy carried the same shocked white face into the breakfast-parlor with which she had listened to these tidings; and though Mrs. Selwyn laughed, and said that the occasion was not worth anything so tragic, somehow that look never faded out of Lucy's face, but seemed to deepen as the day wore on.

Then ensued days of unwonted stir and bustle at quiet old Faustel Eversleigh; a great coming and going of members of the police force from Marley; much communing with the same on the part of Capt. Eversleigh, who entered into the search for traces of the thieves with a great deal of energy and spirit, and a perfect influx of visitors to sympathize and condole. Energy and spirit were expended in vain, however, as far as the desired purpose was concerned. There was, absolutely, no clue, as it seemed; and when two or three days had gone over, and wary detectives had prowled and poked over every corner of the old house, inside and out—had asked numberless questions of every member of the household, without, as Lucy fancied, seeming to pay much attention to the answers, (that same fancy enabled her to reply to those that fell to her share with a great deal more ease than she had thought possible beforehand,) they seemed as far off as ever.

Mrs. Selwyn declared she would rather lose the same amount of money three times told, than go to the same fuss and bother to recover it; implored her nephew to let the search drop, and take no further steps in the matter; which Capt. Eversleigh was, perforce, obliged to do, very unwillingly, as he said, "seeing that his leave was within a day or two of its expiry, and he must deprive his aunt of his presence, just at the very time he should have liked to think himself wanted."

There was a soft undertone in Jack's voice when he made this remark, and he glanced as he spoke toward that silent figure, sitting in the farthest of the deep old windows, with the gentle evening light falling softly on its bending head. Amid all the bustle and occupation of the last few days Jack had not forgotten to notice how pale and silent Lucy Gresham had been, nor how the innocent brown eyes had worn a scared and bewildered look very foreign to their usual tranquil tenderness.

"It was natural enough, that—she was such a gentle, tender little thing—not a bit stout-hearted, nor strong-minded, (none the less charming for the want, though,) and, of course, her nerves had been shaken by what had happened."

Captain Eversleigh was thinking something like this, as he walked over toward the window where Lucy had sat silent so long, meaning, when he reached her, to say something soothing and sympathizing, only, startled and confounded by the look that Lucy turned upon him for an instant, as he did so, that he drew back involuntarily with—

"For Heaven's sake! what can be the matter, Lucy?"

There was no answer: she had turned her face away again still more closely to the window, so that it was quite hidden; but he saw instead the strong tension of the clasp in which the hands lying in her lap were pressed together. Jack was very much amazed, but he was very much moved, too. He threw a hasty glance over his shoulder to where Aunt Dora was reclining in her lounging-chair, her back conveniently toward them, then stooped down very nearly to that averted face, while he said—almost as tenderly as he felt at the instant—

"Tell me what is wrong, Lucy. Ah! if you knew——"

But that beginning was destined to remain uncompleted; for Lucy Gresham suddenly rose out of her seat, upright as a dart, white as a ghost, serene and sad as an accusing angel.

"*If* I knew. I *do* know. And now that you know I do—never, never speak to me again—for that I cannot bear—and be silent!" And before Captain Eversleigh could recover from his pause of petrified astonishment Miss Gresham turned her back on him and fled from the room.

She did not appear at breakfast the next morning—the last breakfast that Jack Eversleigh would partake of for some time to come under Aunt Dora's roof. Lucy had a headache, Mrs. Selwyn explained, and begged to be excused; which intelligence Jack heard without remark, and was altogether during the progress of the meal so absent and unlike himself, that Aunt Dora was privately imagining that there was a reason why he should be more sorry to say "good-bye" to Faustel Eversleigh this time than had existed on former occasions.

"Well, well," thought the kind old lady, and if Jack and Lucy have taken a fancy to one another, I don't know that either could do better; and for my part I think I would ask nothing better than that the children should marry and settle down with me as long as I live. I have always liked to think of Jack's having the old place when I am gone, and Lucy would make the dearest little wife in the world. I do think that Jack is smitten—and she—well, well——"

And while the old lady was dreaming of love and marriage, and dark old houses growing all humanly warm and bright in the light of the sweet story that was first told in Eden, Captain Eversleigh was indignantly intent upon these two questions:

"What the deuce could Lucy Gresham mean? What the deuce does she know?"

There was no opportunity of propounding them to Miss Gresham herself, supposing that Captain Eversleigh desired it, for up to the last minute of his stay no Lucy was visible. So his farewells had only to be made to Aunt Dora when the time arrived. They were very hearty and affectionate, like the feeling that subsisted between the two, and when Mrs. Selwyn turned in again from the portico where she had stood to see Jack drive off, she felt as if the silent house had lost something that made it a pleasant home, in that cheerful, manly presence.

It had lost something else, too, as it very soon appeared; for this pale, silent Lucy of the days and weeks succeeding Capt. Eversleigh's departure was as unlike the cheerful little maiden of days gone, as anything that could well be imagined. Mrs. Selwyn's heart misgave her when she saw the girl going listlessly about her little every-day duties with that kind of laborious patience and conscientiousness so sadly indicative of the "letter" without the "spirit," and noticed the nervous tremor in which she was apt to be thrown by such slight things as the sudden opening of a door, a quick footstep, or an unexpected address. She saw these things with a little thrill of terror, remembering how slight a foundation her fancy that Jack Eversleigh cared for Lucy Gresham had been built upon, and devoutly wished a dozen times a day, that she had never brought the two together, nor meddled with such a doubtful matter as match-making.

As to the lost money and the suspected burglary, that seemed a subject tabooed by both ladies with mutual consent, though not so readily allowed to drop by chance visitors, with whom a topic of conversation during the orthodox twenty minutes was too precious to be parted with lightly.

"Dear me!" said a lady, one morning, after the circumstances of the robbery had been succinctly detailed to her by Mrs. Selwyn, in answer to her questions. "Did it never occur to you to suspect any one in the house, my dear Mrs. Selwyn?"

"Not to me, certainly," answered Mrs. Selwyn, with a disturbed glance over at Lucy, who had moved suddenly in her chair; "for I have no servant, fortunately, whose trustworthiness has not been proved."

"That is fortunate indeed—for them," returned the lady, "but really, I think I should not be very easy myself under the circumstances. Does it not strike you as suspicious, for instance, that nothing but the money should have been taken, or that the thief should have known so exactly where to put his hand upon it?"

"I don't think I should have thought so myself," answered the old lady, looking very fidgetty, "but then I knew there was really little but the money to take. I had sent all the plate we don't use to my bankers some time before, and, after my nephew came down, Biggs always carried the rest into his room every night. As for the fact of the thieves knowing where to find the money, there was nothing very wonderful about that; no doubt the house had been watched, and, as we all remembered afterward, the windows of the room from which it was taken were wide open, and the lights burning, when I locked it into the cabinet. From that clump of rhododendrons yonder every movement of those in the room could have been seen perfectly well."

"Ah! true—well, it is very pleasant to have such confidence in those about us. And when may we hope to see Capt. Eversleigh again?"

"He writes me that there is some chance of his being quartered with a detachment at Marley for a while, a piece of very unhoped-for good news."

The conversation changed; but when the visitor had been gone some minutes, Mrs. Selwyn broke the silence that had lasted since then by saying—

"I am sorry that you should have heard Mrs. Sandell's charitable surmises, Lucy dear. Jack begged not to let you know that such an idea had ever been started. He thought that, being such a timid little thing, it would only add to your uneasiness, perhaps."

"Who first entertained such an idea?" inquired Lucy, faintly.

"The detective who came over first suggested it, I think, to Jack, who imparted it to me; but of course I could not entertain it for a moment. Biggs certainly knew I had the money in the house; but surely the fidelity of twenty years ——"

Mrs. Selwyn paused a little absently, and Lucy's voice broke passionately into the silence.

"Oh! Aunt Dora! don't suspect any one! least of all, poor, good old Biggs. He never took the money! never! never! Capt. Eversleigh must be sure of that; and oh! surely he would never let you think so for one instant; it would be too cruel! too wicked!"

"Why, Lucy!" said Mrs. Selwyn, looking at the girl's flushed face in some wonder. "Biggs ought to be very much obliged to you for your championship, only it is a pity there should be no more call for it. As for Jack's entertaining such a suspicion, he pooh-poohed it from the very first; so there is no occasion for all that indignation, my dear. I am not vindictive, I hope," Mrs. Selwyn went on, after a little pause, "but I would give the money over again to have the real thief brought to light, there is something so painful in the atmosphere of doubt and suspicion that surrounds an undiscovered crime. Don't let us talk any more of it, Lucy, we have been wise in ignoring it hitherto. Have *Daisy* saddled, and go for a canter over the Downs, my dear; there is a fresh wind blowing that will put all megrims to flight, I dare say."

But instead of ordering *Daisy* to be saddled, Lucy put on her hat and mantle, and taking her solitary way out into the grounds, wandered to a spot at some distance from the house, where a pretty little brown river stole through banks all picturesquely broken and rugged, singing as it went, with a happy music to which the girl had unconsciously set dreams as gentle and glad, many and many a time in the bright Summer days that were gone. Thoughts of them came back to her now, perhaps all strangely and sadly mingled with the altered present; and throwing her arms forward against the moss-grown trunk of one of the old trees bending over the little river, Lucy hid her face upon them and wept passionate, despairing tears, never known before by those gentle eyes.

"What ought I to do? What is right? What is best?" she thought, with that dreadful, agonizing struggle, to reconcile duty and expediency that is apt to beset those whose conscience is so tender, and whose heart so gentle as poor Lucy's. "It would break Aunt Dora's heart if it came to light; and mine is breaking now, I think. What shall I do?"

But no answer came to that sad, appealing cry; the wind sighed among the trees overhead, and the leaves came shivering down at the sound, and were borne silently away on the brown water, for it was Summer no longer; and never, surely, was Autumn so cheerless before, Lucy thought. But joy and sadness are in the eyes which look and the ears which listen, and the fairest sunshine would have been clouded just now to Lucy Gresham's.

In fact, Lucy's eyes had seen nothing very clearly since that night, now many weeks ago, when the bank-notes were stolen from the Japanese cabinet in the tent-room; or, at least, everything since then was distorted in the light of the utterly confounding sight they had witnessed on that occasion.

It was all before her now, as she sat with hidden face and hands clasped before her eyes, for whether poor Lucy shut her eyes or opened them, they only seemed to serve her as long as she looked at one thing.

Yes; it was all before her now. How, on that horrible night, she had started from a light sleep and a happy dream, to listen breathlessly to a sound in the corridor outside her door—a quiet, muffled footfall passing stealthily along, and dying away in the distance. How, when it had quite gone—had been gone minutes indeed—she had sprung from her bed, in fear that lent her for the instant all the hardihood of courage, intending to fly into Aunt Dora's room; and how, as she opened the door, she saw with her own eyes—ah! heaven, yes—in the broad Summer moonlight that lit up all the corridor from end to end with its solemn splendor, John Eversleigh—kind Aunt Dora's dearly-loved nephew—coming out of the tent-room, with the little fanciful ivory-clasped box that held the bank-notes in his hand! How, in the wonder, the terror, the incredulity with which she looked on this sight, she had shrunk back into the room, and had listened to that muffled footfall coming quietly back past her door, past Aunt Dora's, till it died away again out of the corridor. Then the poor child had crept back into her bed, had turned her face down upon the pillow so as to shut out the fair moonlight, and repeated over and over again, with a piteous persistence in the words, "I have been dreaming; it was a dream—nothing so horrible *could* be true!" trying so to stifle thought and drown conviction, till suddenly she raised her head, joyful, trembling, melted to thankful tears, in the light of the blessed inspiration that suddenly flashed upon her mind. "It was a joke!—a practical joke—this abduction of the bank-notes—done just to give Aunt Dora a little fright, and a little warning! How foolish, not to have guessed that at once! Of course the money would be restored, and confession made the next morning, when Aunt Dora had been thoroughly well frightened." In the tremulous thankfulness of this relief, Lucy sank into the sleep from which Aunt Dora had wakened her that morning.

How poor Lucy's hope that "it was all a joke" had fluctuated through the after proceedings, and had finally faded away altogether, would have been a pitiful thing to see, if any one could have had a clue by which to trace it! Now, she had almost forgotten that the cloud which had enshrouded her since that night had ever been temporarily lightened by that idea. Ah, no! everything was wretched!—the world a miserable place, people inconceivably wicked, and those happiest and best off who had been laid to rest once for all under the churchyard daisies. Poor little Lucy! This, her first practical encounter with absolute, outcrying evil, had done the work of years, as, indeed it always does on natures so tender and innocent.

She rose up now, after a while, and walked slowly homeward, so slowly that it was dark when she reached the house, and quite dark in the drawing-room when she opened the door and entered quietly.

As she did so, the familiar tones of a rich, manly voice reached her, that she would have known among hundreds, and that she recognized now with a great bound of the heart.

Yes; there, surely enough, standing in the full blaze of the firelight, was Jack Eversleigh, laughing and chatting with Aunt Dora as if there were no such things as care, or trouble, or wrong-doing in all this work-a-day world. He stopped short though as the door opened and Lucy entered, coming forward the next minute, with, perhaps, ever so little constraint in his manner as he held out his hand. Lucy half extended hers; but, ah! no, her hand must never lie in that large cordial grasp again! She drew it back, and, bowing low, Jack turned easily away to his former place, and resumed his talk, while Lucy sank down trembling into a seat where the shadows gathered most thickly, and almost hid her from view.

Aunt Dora was certainly in the best of moods and spirits, (she was auguring favorably for the success of her pet plan and the happiness of Lucy, you see, in this sudden reappearance of Jack Eversleigh,) and as for her nephew, his momentary embarrassment had left no palpable traces behind.

"How can he laugh? How can he talk so lightly as he does?" thought the poor child, cowering among the shadows, with a kind of sorrowful, indignant wonder. "How dare he come here? Is it possible that he did not understand me?—that I did not speak plainly enough?"

She hid her face, and shrank down still more closely in her corner. And still the merry talk went on by the fireplace.

"*Apropos* of scrapes, Jack," Mrs. Selwyn said, presently, "how long is it since you walked into one in your sleep?"

Jack Eversleigh laughed and colored a little.

"Oh! ever so many years now—so many that I hope that propensity and I have parted company for good and all. It used to cause me no end of bother, though, at one time. You remember the ——."

And here Capt. Eversleigh broke off, to stare in boundless surprise at the little figure starting from that dark corner, with clasped hands, and eager, pallid face.

"A sleep-walker! Do you walk in your sleep! Oh! if it were possible that—Aunt Dora—the bank notes!—the money that was taken!" cried poor Lucy, breathless, and shaking in every limb.

"The bank notes, Lucy!—what an idea! Certainly, Jack had a queer habit of walking in his sleep, and doing strange things in a state of somnolency; but I don't suppose ——."

"But I saw him, Aunt Dora—I saw him! Oh! if I had only known—only guessed! I am so happy—so very, very thankful." And here Lucy sank down in a burst of tears that came fresh from her very heart.

"You saw me!" repeated the young man, looking from Aunt Dora to that crouching, weeping little figure, with an expression of bewilderment; "why did you not say so, then, and save all the bother?"

"I thought you knew what you were doing, and meant so do it. How could I know," sobbed Lucy.

"Thought that I deliberately, and of my own will, possessed myself of money that did not belong to me!" said Jack, with involuntary haughtiness. But the next instant his sense of the ridiculous overpowered him, and he burst into a laugh so hearty and prolonged that Aunt Dora joined in it tell the tears streamed down her face; and even poor Lucy was fain to echo it, at the dire and imminent risk of becoming hysterical.

"Poor, dear, Lucy," said Mrs. Selwyn, presently, between her gasps for breath; "so you have really been thinking that Jack played the part of burglar that night. That explains so many things. My poor child! There I will not laugh any more, if I can help it; but, for Heaven's sake! tell us all about it, for I own I don't see the thing quite clearly yet."

And so the whole story had to be gone over, or rather dragged into light by questions, for now such deep, overpowering shame beset Lucy—such a keen perception of the fact that John Eversleigh must of necessity and for evermore hold her in abhorrence—that she was wellnigh speechless.

And Jack, being really a chivalrous and generous-hearted fellow, seeing all the pain and shame in the poor little face, and desiring to spare it to the uttermost, suppressed whatever feeling he might have had in the matter, after that one involuntary burst, and listened, with good-natured amusement, to the relation of his own exploit.

"I wish you could enlighten me as to what I did with the money, for, on my word, I never set waking eyes on it. At least, I remember now thinking that it would be a good joke to improvise a burglary, just for Aunt Dora's amusement, (you suggested the idea yourself, ma'am, please to recollect;) but what on earth became of the money? Did I go straight back into my room, I wonder?"

"No; down stairs, I think," said Lucy, faintly.

"The open window in the vestibule, Jack, how is that to be accounted for? Ah! I have it. Do you remember the little Summer-house on the other side of the shrubbery? There's a sliding panel that conceals a recess in it, and many a time you have hidden my keys and work-bag there when you were a boy. Jack, I will wager half the money that you put it there!"

Which, on examination, turned out to be the case. There lay the little ivory-clasped box, containing the roll of bank-notes, never touched since Mrs. Selwyn's hand had placed them in it; and so the mystery of the "Burglary at Faustel Eversleigh" was a mystery no longer, though in years to come it became a story that Aunt Dora was never tired of telling to the little bright-eyed listeners round her chair, who called the hero and heroine "papa" and "mama."

THE WINTER GARDEN OF EUROPE.

From the London Spectator.

Europe is about to have ready access to a vast Winter Garden. Round the northernmost bay of the Mediterranean, from Genoa to Nice, stretches a territory which Italians, with their strange pride of words, term, as if it were the sole coast either in Italy or Europe, the Riviera. Some ninety miles in length, and of a breadth varying with every geographer's fancy from two miles to thirty, this region is appointed by nature to be the Winter garden of Europe. There, in a strictly northern latitude, amidst a scene which at every alternate turn suggests Syria or Norway, North and South have met and kissed each other. Straight up from the coast of the Mediterranean, with its blue waters and atmosphere so clear that the puzzled brain begins to doubt whether horizon is a universal term, rise the Ligurian Alps, sometimes with the abruptness of a wall, more often with the gently receding swell of an English hill; and amidst their indentations, in short deep valleys, by the sides of ravines, on low plateaus, above jutting promontories, on momentary intervals of lowland, lie a succession of spots which the union of all that is picturesque in the North with all that is glowing in the South has turned into scenes of almost unearthly beauty. Out of Ceylon there is nothing like them, and even in Ceylon, the Asiatic Paradise, which seems as if it were the creation of painters and poets let loose for once to realize their thoughts, the sea plays no such part. There is one spot on the Riviera where the traveler, slowly toiling up the hill from Italy, comes on a scene such as no painter would, for his own reputation's sake, dare to paint. Above him stretches a rock, not in reality very high, say 1,200 feet sheer, but from its formation apparently limitless, such as might be the final ridge of some mighty Alps, bare, and windworn, and stern, without a tree or a blade, with deep rifts, and narrow fissures, and vast overhanging boulders, which look, and have looked for centuries, as if a child's finger might send them crashing and destroying down to the sea. Backward and forward stretch endless orchards—orchards where orange and chestnut, grape and apple, olive and cherry, palm and peach, mingle as elsewhere on earth they mingle only in a picture of the passed-away Eden. Down from the spectator's side stretch to the sea vast hanging gardens, furrowed with torrent and cascade, glowing with greens of every shade, from the gloomy emerald of the ilex to the topaz-like flash of the acacia and the olive gray of the olive—saddest of trees, whose leaves look in September as if they had whitened like human hair with misery—the glorious depth of the chestnut, and the thin brightness of the palm, which looks somehow always as if God had made it the color of the desert, and man had painted it to avoid the association. Below, beyond the gardens and the ravines, and the narrow belt of whitening sand just visible from that height like a strip of ribbon, lie first the bright sea, with the mountains of Corsica, a hundred and thirty miles away, acting as horizon, and closer, six bays, each a "table" of sapphire so "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue," that the mind refuses to believe but that the water would lie blue in the palm, each set in its strong, definite setting of brown rocks or gray olive woods. So absolute is the calm, so sharply clear all outlines, so silent air and sea, that it is only by strong mental effort the man of cities can convince himself that it is not a painting, but a real bit of the world—of the world which contains East London, fogs, poorhouses, and many another hideousness. Every turn for miles is a new beauty, the carriage now plunging through a vineyard where, in September, the grapes hang on the tall trees in fringes till the occasional glades look like cathedral aisles festooned for a festival, now a cliff straight and sheer as the walls of a middle-age fortress, now a promontory where the road is actually out at sea, and a false step would drop you a thousand feet into your grave amidst that blue water, too lazy to ripple, too sleepy to send its murmur up to you, a sea crossed at every turn with long lines of silver, which indicate, we presume, currents, but which look as if ships had passed along them thousands of years ago and their keels had graved the sapphire. And then a plunge downward at speed, till you reach first the range of the sea's murmur, then the flash of the tiny waves you could not see above, and then the floor of an amphitheatre, with sand and sea for base, mountains for benches, and groves for audience, waving, bending, shivering as with excitement, above them. This writer has seen many countries, but nothing quite approaching to the highest five miles of the Riviera, nothing in which he felt so completely the sense at once of grandeur and peace, of sternness and harmony, of isolation from cities, and yet of human proximity. The dark red rock is as of the desert, but every inch of soil is cultivated with thrifty care; the sun blazes down as in Algiers or Palestine, but the breeze is soft and cool; the road is as silent as a pass in Skye, yet you are never out of sight of some village, or big ship, or villa nestling amid the fruit-covered ravines. In these villages it never freezes, and the leaves never seem to fall, renewing themselves as in Asia, without visible sign, save the gradual change of shade from aquamarine to emerald and back again. Over San Remo in particular there hovers a perpetual silent Summer, Summer as of an island in the South Seas, but with a capacity of escape in half an hour of climbing up into sharper breezes, and more bracing coldness, and an endless prospect of rock and valley and velvet sea. Nice is getting too big, the dust is as one of the plagues of Egypt, the mosquitoes are intolerably greedy, and the inhabitants are as greedy as the mosquitoes; and Mentone has little room. San Remo, where all the features of the Riviera are concentrated, where the palm grows in profusion, and the shore offers acres of sloping sand to the bather, and ten minutes take you on to the hills, and you can see at one glance orange groves and pine forest, and the people have the genuine softness of Italy, and there is room to nestle villas by the hundred, and the communes are wild to make Europe recognize that Providence has made their hills the true refuge from the North, will, we predict, be the centre of the Winter garden yet to be laid out by the collected wealth of the whole North. Other spots are as beautiful, there are nooks by the score where sea and mountain and grove intermingle in endless rivalry of beauty and color, where the sea lies in the mountain, and the grove is on a peninsula, and the red rock hangs down as if it longed for rest in the water, and every breeze shakes salt spray from the olives, but San Remo has the climate which nourishes the palm without its accompanying langour. San Remo is the perfect bridal chamber of North and South, of mountain and shore, of soft luxury and desolate grandeur. We dare say there are men to whom it would be disagreeable, in whom that luxury of atmosphere would produce a relaxed fibre, to whom Skye is far more enticing than Hawaii. But to the infinite majority of Englishmen who long for a bath of the sunny South, who feel that the cold wind and gray sky are by themselves perpetual reminders of exertion, who weary of active waves, and hills which suggest toil, and woods so dark that the eye hungers for light, who cannot find in the North genuine idleness, that idleness of lotus eaters, which wraps body and brain in the glorious luxury of conscious sleep, there is, we believe, on earth, no region like the Riviera. There at least they may enjoy the one sensual pleasure of which Englishmen know nothing—a climate which makes existence a luxury, in which they may, awake, feel the rest of sleep, realize the truth forgotten since childhood, that nature, with all her moods, has somewhere in her a lullaby. Life in San Remo for a month is a month's day-dreaming.

It will soon be accessible. The works of the extraordinary line of railway from Genoa, a line with scores of tunnels, dozens of viaducts, now flung actually into the sea, and then plunging out of sight into the bowels of huge cliffs, is more than half completed. The tunnels with an exception or two seem all made, the viaducts are finished, the rails are piled, and though the works have been suspended for want of funds, they must, now that peace is concluded, speedily be renewed. At present access is easy by steamer from Nice, when the wild Italian dread of cholera, a dread which is like lunacy, which makes the Genoese try to drown apothecaries, and induces some communes of the Riviera to establish a cordon of gendarmes to prevent intercourse with the external world, does not suspend the steamers. But apart from them intercommunication is slow, dear and bad. The drive along the Corniche rode is perhaps the most magnificent in Europe, but to accomplish it in thorough comfort costs half a crown a mile, the speed is only thirty miles a day, and the road, good as it is, makes the toes of nervous people tingle. To a very considerable section of mankind, a drive of four days on the edge of a bridge without a parapet, a bridge often a thousand feet above the water, is not acceptable, and in Winter the road is occasionally dangerous. The snow falls heavily on the upper terraces, the skid slides as on ice, and if the carriage once gets a momentum of its own down the declivities, half an inch too much may hurl carriage and horses and passengers sheer off the cliff, for a fall on rocks lying at the depth of ten monuments below. Besides, the absence of railways makes the post slow and irregular, interferes with one's *Times*, diminishes the supply of books, and breaks into the sleepy luxury one is seeking with the remembrance that we could not start for home at an hour's warning. The railway finished, San Remo will be in unbroken connection with Paris, Naples, Moscow, and all places between these points, in fact with the whole civilized world. The telegraph is already complete, having been finished by an engineer who, one cannot help thinking, had in his appreciation of the weird side of the scenery become half mad. At all events, instead of quietly carrying his wires along the road, he has in many instances flung them, God alone knows how, from hill to hill, so that you see them hanging over the valleys like cobwebs dropped from Heaven, producing the strangest impression. Let the route be once finished, and the French, German and Italian Companies recognize the policy of through tickets at rates a little more moderate, and San Remo will become the Winter garden, the Southern bath, the half tropical paradise of the whole of Europe. There is ample room to build and if anybody in England with a million or so wants an investment for his money, let him before the railway is finished buy and build along the Riviera, get hold of some of those ravine sides, and low hill-tops, and the grove-covered plateaus which nestle down fifty feet from the sea at every turn between Nice and Savona. If the climate does not make him for the first time doubt whether money is the supreme good, whether an English laborer is the happiest of human beings, whether leisure be after all an evil, he will make a fortune such as a native of Riviera never imagined, such as a Riviera hotel-keeper, whose dreams must be of successful swindling, never saw even in his sleep.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

ENGLAND.

The Tomb of Byron.

The following letter from Mr. CHARLES B. DORAN appeared in a late number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Will you kindly permit me to call attention through your columns to the ruinous condition of Hucknall Torkard Church, in which the bodies of LORD BYRON, his mother and daughter are interred? Having ridden over to the village a few days ago, I took the opportunity of inspecting the church, and the scene of neglect and decay was exceedingly painful. The roof, which is of lead, laid nearly flat, leaks in many places, and the floor of the church being lower than the surface of the graveyard, there is a constant damp which the heating apparatus is insufficient to remove. When a heavy shower falls during divine service it becomes necessary for the occupants of several pews to change their position, thus causing an unseemly and indecorous disturbance. In fact, the building bears about as much resemblance to the generality of churches throughout the country as a cow-house or stable on any of the adjoining farms does to the residence of the farmer. CROMWELL'S troopers made this old church serve a as a stable for their horses in the wars of the Commonwealth; but now, even if religious objections were removed, I do not believe there is a prudent farmer in Hucknall or the parishes around who would think the building sufficiently comfortable for the housing of his cattle. The chancel door opens directly on the slab that covers the Byron vault, and over its lintel is a mural tablet to the memory of the Countess of Lovelace, "ADA, sole daughter of my house and heart," whose coffin is beneath. A plain marble slab let into the wall nearer to the communion, marks the site of BYRON'S grave, and hanging beneath this slab is a small escutcheon, little more than a foot square, painted on silk, and bearing on the reverse the following inscription: "The Honorable CATH. GORDON BYRON of Gight, mother of GEO. LORD BYRON, the lineal descendant of the Earl of Huntley and Lady JANE STUART, daughter of King JAMES the First of Scotland, in the 46th year of her age, August 1, 1811." This magniloquence and pride of birth, lofty enough to befit a mausoleum, contrasts painfully with the poverty of the material on which it is presented to the eye. The silk is dingy, tattered and faded, falling away from the sides of the wooden frame to which it is stitched, and the inscription, which is on ordinary cardboard, in rude letters as if drawn by a careless schoolboy, with only a miserable attempt at coloring, is fast becoming illegible. The contrast between the pride of long descent in the inscription and the poverty perceptible in the decayed scrap of silk and ragged bit of pasteboard is painful in the extreme. The living of Hucknall Torkard is scarcely £200 a year; the congregation, on some Sundays, numbers only a few score worshippers; so that nothing can be expected from the vicar or the people in the way either of restoring the church or erecting some fitting monument to the memory of one who has shed lustre on the literature of the country. The plain marble slab which marks his resting-place was provided at the expense of BYRON'S sister, Hon. AUGUSTA MARY LEIGH; and the public have done nothing whatever for the perpetuation of his memory. It may be said that this is unnecessary, as BYRON'S best monument is to be seen in his works; but surely it will be a national dishonor if the last representative of a noble name and of a brave though reckless race should have his humble—nay, sordid—tomb covered by a building which is in reality a ruin, without the slightest feature of the picturesque to recommend it to the eye of the passing traveler. For his faults he suffered much in his lifetime. It is sad to imagine his agonized feelings at the moment of which he wrote, "I stood upon my solitary hearth with my household gods shattered around me." We should not consider that all the good he did has been interred with his bones; much of it lives after him, and if no restoring hand be stretched out soon, the old church in which his ashes may now be said to mingle with the mud will topple into a heap of ruins. I believe there is a small sum collected for the purpose, but it is miserably inadequate. It will be necessary to reroof the building completely; the old tower oscillates perilously when the bell is rung, and requires strengthening; and a trench will have to be dug completely round the church to carry away the surface water now percolating through the walls and sapping the foundations. I have no doubt that many of those who have derived profit or pleasure from the writings of the gifted but ill-fated peer will not hesitate in contributing to raise a fund for putting the church in repair, and placing a bust or other memorial of the noble poet in the chancel as soon as the necessity for such a subscription is brought before them. But if Englishmen will persist in doing dishonor to the memory of BYRON, an appeal made to the Greeks, in whose cause he may be said literally to have lost his life, will surely not be made in vain.

An Old Stock.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There are not many noblemen in these days of banking and manufacturing barons who can write themselves down as thirty-third of their title. The marriage advertisements lately set forth the fact that "JOHN FRANCIS ERSKINE, thirty-third Earl of Marr," had got married. Lord HAILES might well say that the title of Marr was lost in remote antiquity. The heralds begin to count Earls of Marr before the title of earl was known in Scotland. MARTACUS, reckoned as first earl, was, in fact, Maormor of Marr, the Saxon title not being recognized in Scotland till after the death of MALCOLM CANMORE. And when that difficulty is got over, there is a still greater crux for the pedigree-makers. DOUGLAS, in his *Peerage*, and ANDERSON, in his *Diplomata Scotia*, differ to so large an extent, that WILLIAM, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, is called fifth earl by the latter and ninth by the former; and as if still further to complicate matters, the *Book of Deer* has been found to prove that a certain puzzling earl hitherto unattacked, who rejoiced in the name of RORY or RHUADRI, is to be placed somewhere among the Earls of MARR. A large amount of Scottish history centres round the MARR family. Earl GRATNEY married CHRISTIAN BRUCE, sister of ROBERT I., and thus transmitted royal blood to his descendants; a later Earl also contracting a royal marriage by wedding MARY STEWART, daughter of the Duke of Lennox. JAMES I. (of England) was responsible for this marriage, for seeing his favorite pining, (an elderly widower who had been prominent in the raid of Ruthven and the Gowrie murder,) he cried, "I say, JOCK, ye sanna die for ony lass in a' the land," and bribed the lady, his own cousin, by the promise of a peerage for her eldest son. That Earl JAMES of Douglas, who fought at Otterburn, was Earl of Marr in right of his mother, and the history of his sister, the Countess ISABEL, who succeeded him in the title (MARR being a female fief,) illustrates admirably the manners of the age in which she lived. She was possessed of the once royal castle of Kildrummie, and a certain ALEXANDER STEWART, one of the many illegitimate children of the Wolf of Badenoch, from whose unblessed alliances the greater part of the present STEWARTS descended, besiged her, took her castle, and forced her to marry him. The King illegally settled the earldom upon an illegitimate son of this illegitimate son of the Royal Wolf, and for one hundred and thirty years the rightful heirs were deprived of their inheritance. Are these heirs counted up in the thirty-two Earls claimed by the present holder of the title as his predecessors? For the Stewarts, who thus kept them from their rights for a century and a half, the Marrs were twice forfeited, once at a revolution and one in '15. The thirty-third Earl is a young clergyman of the Church of England. What would Donald of the battle of Harlaw have said to this exchange of the sword for the stole? or Donald the Regent, smothered in his armor on Dupplin Moor?

The Question of Guns vs. Ships Restated—Will Iron-clad Ships of War be Disbanded.

From the London Times, Sept. 24.

The First Lord of the Admiralty will have something to explain in his first public speech on the affairs of his Department. His statement toward the close of the session that the reserves of the navy were in an unsatisfactory condition produced a natural effect on the public mind, and has led to a discussion not easily settled. That the statement was true, literally, is not to be doubted, but the fact admitted, perhaps, of some explanation, while something was also said in qualification of the results. We have already observed that our iron-clad fleet did receive very considerable augmentation under the late Government, and this was doubtless regarded as the most important object of all. The chief deficiency is probably in good cruisers of a smaller class, for which our heavier wooden vessels, of which we have an ample stock, cannot well be substituted. As the reader, however, has seen, an entirely new phase of the question has been opened by the results of recent artillery experiments, *and we are led to inquire whether our old wooden navy is indeed so worthless as all these calculations, whether on one side or the other, have hitherto assumed.* It appeared to us, as we remarked this day last week, that the case has been in some degree modified; it appears to an able correspondent, whose letter we published on Saturday, that matters remain exactly *in statu quo*. We said that the relative capacities of iron-clads and wooden ships had been affected by the production of a gun which could be carried easily in a wooden frigate, and which could, beyond all question, send an iron-clad now afloat to the bottom. Capt. SHERARD OSBORN maintains that "a very good gun and superior projectiles on board a wooden ship do not alter the conditions of the fight between a wooden fleet and an iron-clad." So the issue is plainly stated, and can be as plainly tried.

The very essence of an iron-clad as originally designed was that it should be impregnable to shot, and this condition was actually secured. When the *Gloire* was launched she was invulnerable. When the *Warrior* was launched she was invulnerable also. The *Monitor* was impregnable to the shot of the *Merrimac*, and the *Merrimac* to the shot of the *Monitor*. So long as no improvements were made in artillery the cannon-balls rebounded from the sides of the new fighting ships as harmlessly as [illegible] *it was this quality which gave iron-clads their importance.* Between them and wooden ships there seemed to be no comparison whatever. The guns of a timber built vessel were not only relatively but absolutely useless, and the iron-clad might do the work of destruction at her leisure. Even when the power of guns was gradually increased, the defensive strength of ships' armor was increased in proportion, and each new target represented a ship's broadside impregnable for the time. *Now, however, all this is changed.* A gun has been manufactured of no immoderate weight or calibre, but equally portable and manageable, before which, when charged with a certain shot, *any iron-clad known is just as helpless and as unprotected as an old wooden frigate before an old 68-pounder.* The sides of the *Warrior* are simply as vulnerable as so much basket-work. The sides of a vessel of twice the *Warrior's* strength would afford little better protection. The turrets of the *Royal Sovereign* would be no safer. Armor is no longer an effective defence against a gun which will soon be one of the ordinary guns of our sea service. About these facts there is no question, and we say that they must materially "alter the conditions of a fight" between armored and unarmored vessels. A few months ago an armored vessel was invulnerable; she might now be sent to the bottom by a single shot.

Our correspondent still claims the advantage for iron-clads; but that much we fully admitted. All that he says on this point we said too. It is only within a certain range, and under certain conditions, that the wooden vessel can inflict fatal injury upon her iron-cased antagonist, whereas the latter can exert an equally destructive power with fewer limitations. All this is true, but it does not affect the main proposition, which is this: That, whereas only the other day the Captain of a wooden vessel could not possibly expect to sink an iron-clad, he now knows that such a proceeding is very possible indeed. Capt. OSBORN takes the case of the *Achilles* and the *Liverpool*, each carrying the new Woolwich gun and the Palliser shot, and he shows that the advantage would be greatly on the side of the *Achilles*. No one doubts it; but with the armament which the *Liverpool* would now carry she *might* send the *Achilles* to the bottom, whereas with her old armament she could never have hoped to do so. Capt. OSBORN, too, omits the very vital question of relative speed. Of course the combatants may be assumed equal in this respect; but armor, as our correspondent himself intimates, is apt to be "cumbersome," and if the wooden frigate were swifter than the iron-clad, the "conditions of the fight" would be altered still more materially.

All Capt. OSBORN'S opinions on this subject are valuable, and the attentive reader will have discerned that he inclines not to the absolute protection of a fighting ship by very ponderous armor, but to the partial protection of the vessel by such plating as would keep out shot and shell, except at short range, without impairing the handiness or speed of the ship. But that view of the case opens a very wide question, and it has led some good authorities to a conclusion far more favorable to wooden vessels than any that we have expressed. Where is the line to be drawn between the protection coveted and the impediment condemned? One of the best of the American Commanders gave it as his opinion that the armor of fighting ships would not only be gradually reduced, but ultimately discarded, exactly like the armor of fighting men. And it was certainly remarkable to observe, throughout the civil war, *what preference the American Captains gave to their old wooden frigates.* Admiral FARRAGUT uniformly hoisted his flag on board a wooden vessel, and took his wooden vessels into action against iron-clads and shore batteries with a confidence justified by the result. In fact, if our correspondent will review the experience of the last five years, he may, perhaps, be surprised to find what very little proof has been actually given of the helplessness of wooden ships when engaged with iron-clads. To be sure, the experience is not very extensive, but Admiral FARRAGUT never lost, we believe, a single one of his old frigates, though he fought both iron-clads and shore batteries at twenty yards' range. The *Kaiser* was not destroyed at Lissa, though one 300-pound shell, at least, was fairly lodged in her sides. The *Merrimac* destroyed the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, not by shot or shell, but by ramming. Of course, none of these examples prove that a wooden frigate may not be disabled by the first shell fired, but as a matter of fact that catastrophe has been very often escaped. The *Tennessee*, the strongest iron-clad built by the Confederates, did not destroy the *Hartford*, a wooden frigate engaged with her at close quarters, but if the *Hartford* had carried such guns and shot as were recently tried at Shoebury, she must infallibly have sunk the *Tennessee*.

However, we can assure our correspondent that we have not the slightest idea of advocating any retrograde policy in the construction of the navy. We fully admit, and have already acknowledged, the superiority which he claims for iron-clads, even though they be no longer impregnable. But to multiply these fabrics so as to reinstate us in our old maritime strength by virtue of iron-clads alone must be a work of time, while any discovery that can communicate a *provisional increase of efficiency to our old wooden fleet may well be hailed with satisfaction.* It would be best to have a sufficiency of iron-clads, but pending that consummation, it is someth[illegible] as certain that *we could send even wooden ships to sea with guns which, at close quarters, no iron-clads could resist.*

How to Sink a Monitor.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have read with attention your leader in the *Times* of to-day on the all-important question of our fleet and its armament, and have long had the idea that we have been in too great haste to condemn our wooden walls as useless.

The production of iron-clads by and for foreign Powers has, to some extent, caused great fears in this country for our supremacy on the ocean, but I think such fears are unwarranted, for, after all, the real turn of the scale in future as in past naval fights will depend on the seamanship and skill of the officers, and the pluck and fighting qualities of the men. The arrival in European waters of the Yankee monitor or turtleship *Miantonomoh* caused a great sensation among all who saw her, and, if we are to believe all her officers and crew say of her, she is not only invulnerable, but capable of knocking all our *Warriors*, *Bellerophons*, and other iron-clad monsters, into so many cocked hats. The fact of her showing little or no side above water—nothing, in fact, for shot to strike—is looked upon as her great tower of strength. Perhaps if assailed by shot and shell this may be so, but has it never occurred to naval men that such a vessel—indeed, a whole fleet of such can be sunk and utterly annihilated one after another without firing a single shot?

My idea is simply this: The monitor class of vessels presenting but a very low side above water, and that strongly shielded, it is useless to attempt to smash it, either by shot or ram, in the way rams are used now; but this very fact of a monitor being so low in the water—a mere raft, indeed—renders it entirely at the mercy of any craft that can run over it. For this purpose of running over or swamping, a vessel of large tonnage, high out of the water, is required. She must have an overhanging bow—bluff above the water, not unlike an ordinary Thames coal-barge. She need not be armor-plated, but would require to be of iron, and built outwardly like an ordinary ship, but inwardly divided into innumerable small water-tight compartments—a series of air-tanks, in fact, rendering the whole ship, except the larger spaces required for engines, crew accommodation, &c., a perfect honeycomb. It is well known such a ship would be of immense strength and exceedingly buoyant. The *Great Eastern* has a double skin, the space between them being divided into various water-tight compartments. Such a vessel as I now suggest would have a series of interior skins, with the spaces between each subdivided into small cells, all air-tight. It would be indispensable that she be of great speed—say 16 to 18 knots at least. Of course she would be a target for the heavy guns of the monitors she attacked. Shot, however, would pass through her with comparatively little damage, and shells bursting in among her air-tight chambers would meet with so little resistance as to expend their force on mere air. In advancing to the attack she would be struck many times and perhaps riddled through and through, but it would take many hours' hammering before she would be seriously damaged. Meanwhile, her great speed would enable her to attack when and where her Captain wished, and running full speed on to a submerged monitor such as the *Miantonomoh* she would simply go over her, swamping her and all hands like a laud barge. Various modes may be devised for the crew's protection, and also that of the machinery, &c. The crew need not be numerous; and, though doubtless she would hardly be expected to run scatheless through a fleet of "turtle craft," or even succeed in swamping one without loss, successes in war are no more obtained without losses than omelettes are made without breaking eggs. There could, however, be no doubt of such a vessel accomplishing her purpose most effectually. Unlike an ordinary ram, running into a ship, crushing her sides with a prow, and often sustaining as much damage as the vessel assailed, this "crusher" would receive but comparatively slight shock in the collision. From the lowness of the monitor ship above the water's edge and the shelving construction of the "crusher's" bow, the latter would on striking rise over her antagonist, burying her beneath the enormous weight of hull deep into the sea, never to rise to the surface again. She would pass over her victim as readily as an ordinary steamer over a Thames wherry.

The *Great Eastern* herself would be capable with alterations of being made a most formidable "crusher" of this description. This tendency of a ship high out of the water to rise over in case of collision with a vessel deeply loaded has been shown in several cases.

Trusting you may think these somewhat rough and ready remarks worthy a space in your valuable columns, and that they may give an idea to some of our naval architects and authorities, who may work out a practical design, I remain, Sir, yours truly,

SANDGATE, Sept. 24. E. B. C.

Extraordinary Case of Fraud.

From the Manchester Examiner, Sept. 26.

For some time past a case of a very remarkable nature has been occupying the attention of the London detectives. It appears that not long ago an extensive wine merchant of Bordeaux, named VITAL DOUAT, went to Paris, and assured his life in an office there to the amount of 100,000 francs. He afterward returned to Bordeaux, attended to his business for a while, and then failed. As some rather suspicious circumstances attended his failure, an inquiry was made, and the result was that DOUAT was declared to have been a fraudulent bankrupt. The extent of his frauds are stated at 24,000 francs. He left France suddenly, and about a month afterward his wife attended at the insurance office in Paris, and presented a certificate containing a copy of the register of the death and burial of her husband in England. Of course, Mme. DOUAT claimed the amount for which her husband's life had been insured. The French officials were consulted, and payment of the money was not only refused, but the facts, so far as known, were communicated to the authorities in England, with a request that a thorough investigation might be made. Inspector WILLIAMSON placed the case in the hands of Sergt. DRUSCOVITCH, who was puzzled at the com-of the register was *bona fide*, and that the funeral had actually taken place. The detective hunted about the places in which DOUAT had been while known to be alive, and found that when he first came to London he stayed at FORD'S Hotel, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, giving the name of ROBERTI. When he had been in the hotel a few days, he induced a French waiter there to write him a certificate in English to the effect that VITAL DOUAT died of "aneurism of the heart" on Dec. 19, 1865. This was on the 26th or 27th of the month. The certificate purported to be signed by Dr. CRITTIE. Armed with the forged certificate, DOUAT went, on New Year's day last, to the Registrar of Deaths at Plaistow, Essex, and, assuming for the time the name of Bernardin, he had his own death registered in the ordinary way, and stated that his dead body was then lying at No. 32 Ann-street, Plaistow. On the same day he went to the sexton at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Low Leyton, and producing the Registrar's certificate, he ordered a grave to be made, paid all the regular fees, and appointed the Sunday following for his interment. Not satisfied with what he had done, he returned to London the same afternoon, and going to an undertaker in Mile-end road, he purchased a full-sized, ready-made coffin, and ordered a leaden lining to be put within it. When Sunday came he called at the undertaker's rather unexpectedly, paid for the coffin, and having engaged two laborers, had it conveyed to the Shoreditch Station of the Great Eastern Railway, and from thence booked it for Leytonstone, going himself, as a matter of course, in the train which carried his coffin. At Leytonstone he hired a cart, and the funeral proceeded to the cemetery, DOUAT himself the chief and only mourner. The service was performed by Rev. Mr. MCQUORD, and it is said DOUAT performed his part of the ceremony with becoming solemnity. Having by degrees obtained the above facts, DRUSCOVITCH obtained an order from the Home Secretary for the exhumation of "the body," and with it he and Inspector WILLIAMSON, and two gentlemen who had known DOUAT, and could identify him, dead or alive, went down to the cemetery. Half sceptical as to the information they had received, they armed themselves with such charms against the noisomeness of dead bodies as are supposed to be effectual, and, the grave being dug into, the coffin lifted out and opened, they were considerably relieved to find it empty. It was necessary now to ascertain where DOUAT really was, and before long the detective found that he had left England for America, and so could not be produced to answer a charge of false registration. This strange story is made more complete by the information just received, that DOUAT, returning from America, had been apprehended in Antwerp, and had been given over to the French authorities, by whom he will be tried for the fraudulent bankruptcy and the attempted fraud on the Paris insurance society. His wife is still "wanted."

The Prince of Wales as a Highlander

From the Dundee Advertiser.

A correspondent who had an opportunity of observing, and who ought to know better than make a story, vouches for the truth of the following: "A little unreported incident which occurred at the unvailing of the statue of the Queen at Aberdeen, on Thursday, is worth mentioning. When the Prince of Wales, who, it may be remembered, was dressed in kilt, plaid, &c., proceeded to unvail the statue by drawing the line affixed to the covering, and fastened to the balcony on which His Royal Highness, Lord DERBY, the Earl of Kintore, Sir ALEXANDER ANDERSON, and the rest of the attending party were standing, the pulleys would not work smoothly, although the Prince, sailor fashion, gave several hearty tugs at the cord. Having desisted for a moment, as if preparing for a stouter effort, one of the noble lords who was standing near, proffered a pair of gloves for protection to His Royal Highness' hands. The Prince's answer was instant and happy—'Who ever saw a Highlander with gloves on?' quoth he, and forthwith finished his task in a workmanlike fashion."

FRANCE.

France and the Smaller States of Europe.

Paris (Sept. 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

The German war, its results, its lessons, its revelations, and its consequences, have set even the smallest and most seemingly secure States a-thinking whether they are altogether safe from aggression and sufficiently armed to resist it. It cannot be said that the circular of the 16th of September has done much to remove this anxiety. The hint about the irresistible tendency to the formation of large nations, and the obliteration of secondary States, has not passed unnoticed either in Belgium or in Switzerland. You are aware of the rumors concerning annexations lately current here, and, very premature though they were, they were not altogether without significance. That such things are talked of, elsewhere than in newspapers and coffee-houses, as one day to be realized, seems beyond a doubt. But there is no urgent danger, and perhaps the thing may never be attempted in our time. There are persons here thoroughly convinced that there was a *secret understanding between Count Bismarck and the Emperor Napoleon*, and that the latter was to receive territorial consideration for strict neutrality, and for not forming an army of observation in the direction of Germany, but that when time came for the unscrupulous Prussian to perform his part of the contract he proposed an equivalent at the expense of a third party, and that France should appropriate Belgium or help herself out of Switzerland. The consent of Count BISMARCK, however, was, fortunately, not all that was required to induce the Emperor to carry out such plans of aggression and aggrandizement, and it is quite certain that in neither of those two small but flourishing and contented countries would annexation to France be sanctioned by the wishes of the people.

French Breech-Loaders.

The *Etendard* says that the new Chassepot needle-gun has already been served out to the battalion of foot Chasseurs of the Garde Impériale quartered at Vincennes. The following account of this weapon is from an able paper on breach-loaders published by M. XAVIER RAYMOND in a late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*:

"As regards the rapidity of fire, which appears nowadays to be the principal dessideratum, a man with a lot of loose cartridges beside him can fire the Chassepot musket twelve times in one minute; but that rate the most skillful and robust soldier cannot keep up beyond about thirty rounds—past that the fire perceptibly slackens. The same thing occurs with the Prussian needle-gun after the twenty-fifth round. The cause is purely physical—*i. e.* the fatigue of the man, whose left arm has often to support unaided the whole weight of the weapon. If, instead of having loose cartridges by the soldier's side, he has to take them out of his pouch, the rate of firing declines to six rounds per minute; but it averages seven or eight rounds per minute if the man is allowed to take his cartridges from the right-hand pocket of his trousers. The accuracy of the weapon has been ascertained by making the men fire at targets two metres high by two in breadth at a range of 500 metres, using a rest for the rifle. At that range a great many men, firing 100 rounds, lodged 100 bullets in the target. The point-blank range of the Chassepot musket is fixed at 500 metres, the extreme range exceeds 1,000 metres, and the weapon requires no cleaning before 250 rounds have been fired; 1,000 and 1,200 shots have been fired with the same musket without its sustaining any damage. The Chassepot musket may therefore sustain very advantageously a competition with the needle-gun. Its superiority arises chiefly from the more perfect closing of the breech, which is complete, while it is very defective in the *zundnadelgewehr*. All the gases developed by the ignition of the charge are utilized to propel the bullet, which adds to its range and penetrating power, while the perfect combustion of the powder naturally obviates the necessity of frequent cleaning, which the Prussian weapon cannot do without."

France and the Mexican Debt.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, referring to the notice which recently appeared in the *Moniteur* announcing the non-reception of funds to meet the dividends upon the Mexican debt, says: "The Convention signed at Mexico on the 30th of July had for its object the protection of the interests of the Mexican bondholders. According to Article 7 of the Convention, the provisions which it embodies are only to operate from a date to be fixed by the Emperor of the French. Gen. CASTELNAU, who is the bearer of the ratification of NAPOLEON III., to be exchanged for that of MAXIMILIAN I., is instructed to arrange with the Mexican Government the mode of carrying out the clauses relating to the arguments to France of the Customs' receipts of Mexico. Several months must elapse before the produce of these Customs can suffice to furnish the funds required to meet the half-yearly interest falling due on Oct. 1. It is for that reason, as the announcement of the Financial Commission of Mexico states, that the payments for the half-year will be postponed. We have reason to believe that the French Government, desirous of proving its solicitude for the interests of the holders of Mexican bonds, intends to propose to the Corps Legislatif a measure calculated to insure henceforth the regular satisfaction of the Mexican debt, in the same manner as the protecting Powers of Greece have done for the Greek debt. In addition to the product of the Mexican Custom-house, the capital of 34,000,000f., belonging to the Deposit Fund (*Caisse des Depôts et Consignations,*) which remains subject to guarantee of the debt of Mexico, will largely cover the French Treasury for any advances, and will allow it, without involving any risk, to discharge the moral liability which it has incurred toward the subscribers to the Mexican loan."

The Sale of Horseflesh in Paris.

A Paris journal says:

"It is scarcely two months since the sale of horseflesh as food was officially authorized in Paris, and the consumption is now considerable. The establishments for the sale of the flesh are under the surveillance of the Government Veterinary Inspector. A manufactory of horseflesh sausages has just been opened in the Avenue de Clichy."

Laws of the Rhenish Provinces.

Mr. POPE-HENNESSY, in the preface to the second edition of his pamphlet, says: "The laws under which the inhabitants of the Rhenish Provinces live are actually French laws. They have less in common with the laws of Prussia than the laws of England. The system of law in Prussia proper is the code of FREDERICK II., *Landrecht fur die Prussischen Staaten*. There are no open courts and no trial by jury. But in the Rhenish Provinces they have open courts and trial by jury, because they are governed by the *Code Napoleon*. In these provinces the people have the same laws, religion and habits as the people on the banks of the Seine. The only difference is that these unwilling subjects of Prussia sustain a closer conscription and heavier taxes. British travelers who have wandered on the left bank of the Rhine will remember the impartial dictum of their constant companion, *Murray*. This intelligent guide accounts for the circumstances that the Prussian system could not be imposed upon the Rhenish Provinces, because 'the French laws are rooted in the attachment of the people.' Indeed, except for the purposes of revenue and recruitment, the annexation is already an accomplished fact."

A Singular Case of Embezzlement and False Pretensions.

Paris (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the London Herald.

A trial has just taken place at the Paris assizes, which may be set down as one of the great *causes célèbres* of embezzlement. The defendants were M. BERTHOME, late cashier of the Sous-Comptoir d'Escompte—a *soi-desant* printer, M. DUBRAY DE LA MAHERIE—both in custody—and a kind of political adventurer calling himself Prince DE CROUY CHANEL, who succeeded in making his escape to Italy. BURTHOME is an elderly man, having attained the age of 65. Up to the day when he was taken into custody he enjoyed an unblemished reputation, and he appears to have fully deserved it until two years ago, when, in an evil hour, he made the acquaintance of the other two defendants. His business, as cashier of the Sous-Comtoir, was to receive applications for loans on the deposit of railway shares and bonds; he handed in the stock and received the money, which he handed over to the applicants; when the loan was repaid he applied for the stock, which was returned to him—in short, he was the only intermediary between the borrower and the Comptoir. No kind of supervision seems to have been thought necessary by the Comptoir, and thus BERTHOME was enabled to procure funds by a fraud which certainly has the merit of originality. He forged applications for reimbursement, by means of which he regained possession of the stock deposited; this stock once in his power, he might have sold it, but he did not do that, but obtained fresh advances upon it, forging fictitious applications for loans. The direction of the establishment never suspected anything was going wrong until the 17th of May last, when one of the directors thought it very odd that one borrower, who had obtained a loan of 60,000f. only a week before, should have been in such a hurry to repay it and get back the stock he had deposited as security. "Let us have a look at your cash-box," he said to BERTHOME, who, well knowing the loan had not been repaid, began to offer faint objections, and finally made a clean breast of it, and declared the fact that he had appropriated 3,295,000f. belonging to the Comptoir. It came out on the trial that he had carried on this systematic plunder for two whole years, but in a most disinterested way, as he never touched a penny of it. He had "lent" every farthing of it to DUPRAY DE LA MAHERIE and CROUY CHANEL. DUPRAY DE LA MAHERIE had a great many irons in the fire. He had a printing-office; had started a periodical; intended to launch a newspaper to protect the Latin race; had a fine taste for jewelry and furniture, and kept a brougham. Having first squandered every penny of his wife's fortune, he made the acquaintance of BERTHOME, to whom he introduced his friend, Prince DE CROUY CHANEL, who "only required a few thousand francs" to recover his vast estates in Italy and Hungary. He would, of course, be grateful to whoever assisted him when he had made good his claim to the crown of Hungary, independently of which, as Duke of Modena and Marquis Este, he would be sure some day to repay, and more than repay, whatever M. BERTHOME could do for him. Whether dazzled by the condescension of a gentleman who called himself "the son of Arpad," and claimed to be a lineal descendant of Attilla, or yielding to the importunities of DUPRAY DE LA MAHERIE, or the fascinations of that person's wife, the unfortunate cashier began by lending the pair all the money he had been able to save up, and when that was exhausted he helped himself out of the funds belonging to the Comptoir, and once the first step was taken, by alternate coaxing and intimidation the two confederates compelled him to go on. It is difficult, however, to believe that his credulity could have been so excessive as to believe all that this pair of adventurers told him or wrote to him. For instance, the "descendant of Attila"—who, as one of the counsel well remarked—after telling BERTHOME that his property in Hungary was worth 15,000,000 of francs, but that for that in Italy its value was 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 only—wrote in this style:

MY GOOD FRIEND BERTHOME: The Hungarian Legion is really in a fair way of being organized. I will appoint the Commander-in-Chief. I have already procured one General and four Colonels. Send me 1,600f.—for how am I to get to Hungary without any money?
DE CROUY CHANEL.

BERTHOME replies that it can't be done, but the "Prince" insists, and the unfortunate Cashier robs the till and gives him the money. Out of the three millions odd, however, the "King of Hungary" only figured 125,000f. (£5,000.) The rest was all appropriated by DUPRAY DE LA MAHERIE. It is incredible how such transparent dodges should have been successful. Thus, on one occasion, he asks for 15,000f., which he wants to go to Rome to see the Pope about an undertaking which is to bring in millions. On another occasion he asks for funds "to establish a newspaper that will uphold the Emperor's policy. Needless to say that its success is certain. We are going to have a banquet at the Alcazar. I shall make a speech, and propose his Majesty's health, and I am sure His Majesty will be obliged to me. Send me a few thousand francs, like a good fellow." At the trial BERTHOME acknowledged everything, and was very penitent. He pleaded guilty to an inability to say "no," especially when the request was made by "the syren voice" of DUPRAY'S wife. DUPRAY took the matter very coolly, and took up the position of an ill-used man, the victim of unfortunate speculations. He was sentenced to seven years' hard labor. BERTHOME got off with five years' hard labor. As for Prince CROUY CHANEL, he will act wisely in keeping out of the way. The French law officers will certainly not spare him if they catch him.

ITALY.

The Prisons at Venice.

Venice Correspondence of the Lyons Salut Public.

I have just visited the prisons for criminals here, the *piombi, pozzi* and *prigioni*, as they are called, attracted principally, I must admit, by the extraordinary stories related of them. As is usual in such cases, I was greatly disappointed by finding, instead of the sombre dungeons I expected, only some very commonplace houses of detention. For example, the name of *pazzi* (wells) has been very improperly given to the cells of the Ducal Palace, as the lowest of them are scarcely deeper than the level of the court-yard of the building; they have no doubt been often occupied, as their walls are covered with inscriptions. From the pozzi the prisons are reached from the Palace by the Bridge of Sighs, which is also undeserving of the reputation it enjoys. It is, indeed, only a covered and closed gallery, which dates from 1597 at the earliest; many archæologists even declare that it was only terminated in 1610, so that in that case it is only 256 years old, and nothing in it reminds the spectator of the bloody tragedies said by certain authors to have taken place there. The prisons consist of a massive stone building. The front which looks on the canal is of a heavy and severe aspect. The other, on the contrary, which faces the quay, is very elegant, and is composed of two orders of architecture; doric on the upper story and rustic on the ground-floor. It may contain five hundred prisoners, and thirty years ago was considered as the most healthy of similar establishments in Europe. At present it is empty. I was anxious to visit the small chamber occupied by SILVIO PELLICO, and I cannot describe the impression I felt in finding it as it is described in the *Miei Prigoni*, with its two small windows, one large and the other small, looking on the private houses opposite and on the patriarchal palace to the left with a partial view of Venice and the lagoon in the distance. One might have supposed that the cell was just as he had left it; the bed, small table and chair were still there, with the water jug in the corner. Poor SILVIO! There it was that he passed the cruelest hours of his confinement. As I do not profess an excessive liking for prisons I did not prolong my visit, and was pleased to find myself once more on the Piazzetta. May the Italian Government, when it is at Venice, not employ the *pozzi, piombi* and *prigioni*, otherwise than at present—that is, as a sight for strangers.

An Alpine Grotto.

From Galignani.

On the flank of the Maritime Alps, near the village of Castiglione, has long been known an opening in the face of the rock, giving entrance to a vast grotto. To approach this there was no road or path, and yet it showed evident traces that the hand of man had modified the work of nature. Some short time since three Englishmen determined to make an attempt at exploring it, and, taking advantage of the fissures and projections of the rock, one of them reached the opening, and, lowering a cord, assisted the two others to mount. In the middle of the grotto they found a large circular hole, and one of them, attaching the rope to himself, descended. At the depth of about forty yards, he landed in another large cave, but, as in the former case, with the circular aperture in the centre. Determined to continue his exploring, he was obliged to get one of his friends to descend to the second cave to lower him to the third, which being done, he found at a depth of about sixty yards a repetition of the circumstances, but was prevented from descending any further, as the cord was not long enough, and they then returned in the same manner to their companion in the first grotto. This cavern is supposed to have served as a resting-place to the hordes of Saracens who, in remote ages, ravaged the Mediterranean coast.

GERMANY.

The Abdication of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

The following is the proclamation by which the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen has announced his abdication to his subjects:

"The iron destiny of our epoch has struck us. I to-day give up power, after having governed the country for forty-five years with affection and loyalty. I do so with sentiments of painful emotion. I had hoped to remain your Duke to the end of my days, and I should not resign but to preserve you from heavy sacrifices which I have not been able to divert in any other manner from you and the country. The Government passes to my son, the hereditary Prince, who may God watch over and assist in the painful road which opens before him. He enters in full vigor on the new era to which he will know how to conform himself better than I should have done. Give to him your confidence and your affection; he will respond by the same setiments. May God protect my dear country. BERNHARD EUCH FREUND.

MEININGEN, Sept. 20.

Eight thousand Prussians occupied the capital of the Duchy to force the Duke to publish his abdication, which had been notified at Berlin on the 7th. The new Duke has addressed his subjects in the following proclamation:

DEAR INHABITANTS OF MEININGEN: I enter on my high functions, deeply pained that the inexorable events of this year should have determined my dear father to take the generous resolution to renounce a Government, which he has given to the country nearly fifty years of prosperity. I implore God that He may give me the strength and enlightenment necessary for me to be able to wield the sceptre with the fidelity and devotion which have made my dear father a brilliant model for all Princes. I come to you with affection and confidence. Sustain me in my difficult vocation by your confidence. GEORGES.

MEININGEN, Sept. 21.

The Elector of Hesse Releases his Army from its Allegiance to Him.

The Elector of Hesse has addressed the following proclamation to the troops of the Electoral Hesse contingent:

Generals, officers, sub-officers and soldiers of my Hessian Division: The most sorrowful moment of my life is at hand. The force of events that have shaken the world imposes upon me the imperious necessity of separating from you as your chief in war. Each of you feels how painful this must be to me, and nothing but the reflection that, under the circumstances that have come to pass, my determination will conduce to your benefit could have induced me to resolve upon it, for my constant efforts have only been directed toward your welfare. Accept my warmest thanks for the services you have always rendered me. Do not abandon in future the path of honor and glory; remain faithful while conscientiously fulfilling your duty, and remember the glorious history of your ancestry for four hundred years. I release you from the oath of allegiance you have taken to me as your chief in war.

GIVEN AT STETTIN, Sept. 17, 1866.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, Elector of Hesse.

Prussia and Saxony.

A communication from Berlin to the Leipsic *Gazette* says:

"It is asserted that in the negotiations between Prussia and Saxony, an understanding has been arrived at on the following points of the military question: The Saxon Army will form an integral part of that of the Confederation of the North, but as a separate corps d'armee complete in itself. After its return it will occupy the garrisons in the Kingdom of Saxony; but its Commander-in-Chief will take an oath to the King of Prussia as military head of the Confederation of the North. In case of war, the Saxon army will be placed under the command in chief of the King of Prussia, and be at his absolute disposal. It will be reorganized in conformity with the divisions and military institutions which exist in Prussia, and Saxony will have to adopt the Prussian legislation on the general obligation of service. This reorganization is to be carried into operation at the latest by the 1st of July, 1867. Until then the Prussian troops will occupy a certain number of Saxon towns, Dresden not being one."

Prussian Aggrandisement.

The *New German Gazette*, of Sept. 25, furnishes some details on the future organization of aggrandised Prussia:

The administration of the annexed territories will be assimilated in the course of this year to that of the ancient Provinces. To the eight, of which Prussia has been hitherto composed, three more will be added: Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover and Hesse. The Province of Hesse will be subdivided into three regencies: Cassel comprising a part of the former Electorate of Hesse; Wiesbaden, including the Duchy of Nassau and the circle of Wetzler; Frankfort, containing the ancient districts of Hanau and Fulde, as well as the Landgravate of Hesse-Homburg. The new province of Hesse will possess 1,387,000 inhabitants; that of Hanover, 1,925,000; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, 1,000,000. In the same way the Prussian army will be augmented by three corps d'armée; the Ninth will have its headquarters at Schleswig, the Tenth at Hanover, the Eleventh at Cassel; the Kingdom of Saxony will furnish the Twelfth Corps. Including the Guard, the King of Prussia will thus dispose of thirteen corps d'armée.

Austria and the Disturbances in Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, after attributing the disturbances in the East to Italian intrigues, more than insinuates that Austria is at the bottom of the insurrection which has taken place at Palermo. He writes: "From a source on which I place great reliance, I learn that some time ago several Austrian officers were despatched from Vienna to Rome, whither they went with the professed intention of entering the Papal service. It is further said those officers were picked men, selected for their intelligence and daring out of an army of which neither of those qualities is rare. They did not enter the Pope's service; it is not positively known what became of them, but there are reasons for thinking they may have gone to Sicily. Although the Italian papers have made very light of the insurrection, and talk of the insurgents as a mere horde of brigands, it is not the less a fact that the affair was well concerted and concealed. Without the slightest hint of danger having reached the authorities—for, had it been otherwise, they surely would have been better prepared—a small army, said to have numbered 5,000 men, came down upon Palermo and took possession of the greater part of the city, the garrison retreating to strongholds, and not daring to abandon a merely defensive attitude, the national guards keeping quietly at home. There must surely have been great want of vigilance on the part of the prefect, Signor TORELLI, or of some one whose duty it was to watch over the safety of Palermo and its environs, or else the affair was not so badly devised as the Italian papers would make it appear. As yet nothing authentic has been published about the real chiefs of the revolt. An Ex-Garibaldian, Col. BENTIVEGNA, has been named, also a priest and some other unknown person. 'The chief of the bands,' says a Turin paper, 'is said to be one ROTTOLO, a former priest, and ex-employe at the Ministry of Public Worship.' The Naples *Pungolo* talks of a long and bloody combat, and several of the scraps of information received—for as yet none but disconnected scraps have come—give indications of resolute and not unskilful leadership."

The New Austrian Gun—Electrical Rifle Bullets.

The Lindner gun, which has just been tried in presence of the Emperor of Austria and a special commission, has given the following results: In the space of five minutes a single gun fired 40 shots, which all perforated an oak plank an inch and a half thick, at a distance of 200 paces. This is considered superior in results to the Prussian needle-gun.

An Austrian chemist, M. LEINELBROCK, has discovered a way of inclosing electricity in small glass capsules which will explode under the influence of the slightest shock. The capsule is inclosed in a steel cone, so that, if shot from a rifle, it will enter the flesh, and the explosion which follows is sufficient to kill a man. Experiments have been made on oxen and horses with perfect success, these animals having fallen down as it struck with lightning.

An Old Newspaper Suppressed.

The oldest journal in Germany, and one of the oldest in the world, has just disappeared. The *Postzeitung* (*Post-office Journal,*) published at Frankfort, was established in 1616, and consequently had to describe the operations of the Thirty Years' War. This journal was the property of the Princes DE LA TOUR and TAXIS, who, it is known, were intrusted with the general postal administration of the German Confederation. Equally devoted to the houses of Hapsburg and Taxis, the *Postzeitung* has fallen with them. It was tolerated by WALLENSTEIN, but has been suppressed by BISMARCK.

A Cool Gambler.

A German journal relates that Count KAROLYI, the Austrian diplomatist, when passing through Baden-Baden, on his way to Biarritz, went into the gambling-rooms and placed some money at random on a number of the roulette. Presently he was informed that he had won 70,000 florins. It would have been a fortune to hundreds there present, but to him it was a trifle. Filling his own and his friends' pockets with the gold and notes, he lit a cigar, left the Kursaal, and continued his journey.

SWITZERLAND.

Military Preparations—The Country Alarmed by Napoleon's Theory of Great States.

A letter from Berne in the Paris *Temps* says:

"I must first speak to you about a subject which alone would have sufficed to direct the whole attention of Switzerland to the reorganization of the mode of arming and of the national troops; I mean the Circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*. We do not know what effect this manifesto may have produced elsewhere, but in Switzerland it is considered not very reassuring. If the remark is true that a providential power impels Europe to constitute herself in large groups, and that small independent States must of necessity fall into and be confounded with the vast unities of certain powerful monarchies, what, people here ask, is to be the fate of Switzerland? What are the guarantees of independence remaining to us? And who will be answerable that a day may not come when our three great neighbors of the north, west and south will want to share our territory among them—some taking the German Cantons, some the French, and some the Italian? Far be from me the thought of accusing France of such projects; but, in good logic, it is quite enough for the Circular to have affirmed, without any apparent reserve, the tendency in question, to excite national preoccupations in this country. Up to the present day Switzerland has existed in virtue of European treaties; our independence was guaranteed by the nations of Europe; nobody could touch it without raising a European question. At this moment where is the international law to which we could appeal in case of the violation of our territory? This law no longer exists, as the European code has been torn up. I do not mean to undertake here the defence of the treaties of 1815, but, definitively speaking, they were treaties—they were a law, a guarantee. Where are the treaties, where the law, where the guarantees that now replace what has been destroyed?"

SPAIN.

A New Difficulty Between Spain and Morocco.

From the Journal du Havre, Sept. 25.

A new difficulty is about to arise between Morocco and Spain. *La Epoca* says that news has been received from the coast of Morocco announcing attacks made by the Morocco chief at Magagan against several inhabitants placed under the protection of the Spanish Legation, and also upon the house of the Spanish Consul. The Spanish Ministry has made energetic reclamations, and it hopes, it is said, to obtain the punishment of the guilty parties.

AFRICA.

A Constitution for Egypt.

From Alexandria, Egypt, the news reaches us that the Viceroy proposes to give the people a Constitution, patterned after the Napoleonic institutions of France. Turks, Arabs, Armenians, Christians, Egyptians, of all tribes and creeds, are to be divided into ninety election districts, and each male inhabitant of proper age shall be entitled to the right of suffrage. ISHMAEL PASHA is said to have matured this plan privately with Emperor NAPOLEON, and that his Ministers were quite surprised when informed of it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SUB-BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The Practicability of an Underground Road—What Results are Expected from It—How it Works in London—The Route Proposed—The Obstacles to be Overcome—Mode of Construction, &c., &c.

For the hundreds of thousands who move through our crowded thoroughfares, in momentary danger of their lives, and for the other hundreds of thousands who are packed into tenement-houses, where they own neither space enough to be cleanly in, or share sufficient pure air to sustain healthy life, the necessity of immediate relief in some shape has been long apparent. The many schemes from time to time proposed to minister to this relief, however Utopian many of them were, have had all a patient hearing. The result of all discussion and investigation in this direction is that the relief for our overcrowded City so much desired can come only with the establishment of rapid transportation along the island over some route now unused. Aerial railways have received their share of public attention. The facilities for rapid travel over the North and East Rivers have also been fully canvassed, and more than once advocated in the columns of the TIMES. Even the aeronauts have turned their attention in this direction, and sanguine gentlemen, directors of Aerial Navigation Companies, have brought the City Hall and Harlem (theoretically) into close embrace. So far, unhappily, nothing has come out of all this better than the infant project for an underground railroad begotten at a late session of the Legislature, but from which Gov. FENTON withheld his approval.

The evils complained of increase daily; the accession to our City's population by its own natural increase and by immigration adds steadily to it. The tide in our streets grows daily more difficult to stem, and tenement-houses are being crammed like the street railroad cars, while there is any room left between floor and roof. In addition to this grievance, which is quite enough in itself, there is also this to moan over, that much capital, which would otherwise be expended in the immediate neighborhood of the City, is being directed into other currents. Very many of our business men have gone to reside out of our State limits, in New-Jersey, Connecticut and other States, to their especial advantage. It is found that it is almost as easy to reach residences twenty or even thirty miles from the City by steam as it is to reach the remoter parts of Manhattan Island by horse car.

There is no subject of a local character which at the present time occupies more of public attention than this one of speedy transportation from end to end of the island. This desideratum once attained, come in whatever shape it may, will bring with it the much desired relief from overcrowding, and the barriers which in a great measure obstruct the natural expansion of our great City, will be removed, while we will retain to our own enrichment the capital now diverted into other channels.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The project of tunneling Broadway or some other street parallel with Broadway is again vigorously canvassed. At a late meeting of the West Side Association the scheme was fully discussed by the President, Mr. WHITBECK. Having arrived at the conclusion that by steam only can the two ends of the island be brought sufficiently near each other in point of time, he goes on in his address to say:

The question here arises is the use of the powerful locomotive practicable within the heart of a great city? And where shall the rail be placed, upon which this mightiest of modern inventions may run? Shall it be placed upon the surface of the ground, or above or beneath the surface? Let us consider this matter. I think I may safely assert that experience has shown that, within the densely populated parts of the City, the locomotive cannot be run at high speed upon the surface; and it seems to me that common sense and a little reflection ought to convince us that it cannot be run above the surface, or at least that aerial railroads within the City, throwing aside other objections, are impracticable for the purposes of high speed. If, then, surface and aerial railroads are impracticable for the purposes of high speed within the City, is it practicable to run the locomotive beneath the surface of our streets? And this brings us to the consideration of the plan for an underground railroad. I am aware that many persons, when the underground plan is first proposed to them, unqualifiedly condemn it, and at once, quite as summarily as I do dispose of the aerial railroads, dismiss the underground plans as opposed to reason and common sense. I am not surprised at this, and considering the unpleasant experience we have all had in riding through tunnels in this country, and our aversion to traveling under ground, I think it may be regarded rather as the natural conclusion that individuals, or even the masses, might come to from a hasty consideration of the subject. But let us look at this matter further; get down a little deeper into the subject, and see if the underground plan has not real merit within it. Don't let us conclude because our experience in riding through ordinary railroad tunnels has been disagreeable and perhaps unhealthy, that, therefore, underground railroads must of necessity be disagreeable and unhealthy. The underground plan will bear examination. Let us first examine the facts, and having become rightly informed as to the facts, then see to what conclusions we may come.

First, then, the tunnel that is proposed for the underground way is a very different tunnel from those in which we have been accustomed to ride. Railroad tunnels in this country are for the most part simply holes or excavations in the earth or rock, and very rough, unsightly, and to all appearances insecure looking places they are, too. Having no interior finish, there is nothing to prevent damp exhalations, or even the percolation of water from the earth or rock through which they pass. No effort is made to keep them clean; they are poorly ventilated; are readily filled with the suffocating smoke from the open flues of locomotives, in which pine wood is burned; and the ordinary railroad cars not being fitted to be used in tunnels, and not being lighted—to ride in them through one of these black holes is at once shocking to all nervous sensibility. And under these circumstance, how could our experience in traveling through them be otherwise than positively disagreeable. In short, our railroad tunnels are poorly ventilated, close, damp, smoky, dark, disagreeable and unhealthy places, that the public never ought to ride through, and that are disgraceful to the companies that use them. If we have a prejudice against underground railroads, the source and cause of this prejudice is explicable upon very natural principles.

Mr. WHITBECK then proceeded to explain at length the different character of the plan of construction of the proposed tunnel and those with which we are now familiar, and disposed in a satisfactory manner, apparently, of all objections which might be based on the grounds of imperfect ventilation, damp, &c., which would naturally suggest themselves to the inquirer. This branch of his subject he concludes as follows:

"The locomotives used on the underground ways will consume their own smoke and gas, so that they will not render ventilation more difficult, or impair the quality of the atmosphere within the tunnel. I may here mention, aside from the question of ventilation, that the double tunnel is the better plan. The old Thames tunnel is constructed on this plan; it was adopted there from economic motives, and should be adopted here for the same reason, the general cost of structure being far less, and about five feet less of excavation being required for the double than the single tunnel—very important considerations in the structure of sub-ways in this City."

RATE OF SPEED ATTAINABLE.

In the high rate of speed attainable with safety underground is of course claimed the great advantage of the subway, rendering it preferable to all others for the end in view. The road bed, says Mr. WHITBECK, being beneath the surface, may be made perfect, or as nearly so as it is possible to construct a road bed: and not being accessible to frosts, snows or rains, or in any way exposed to be injured by the elements, may easily be kept in perfect condition. The rails—of steel—laid on gutta percha, will present the finest possible running surface. The roadway will be perfectly clear and unobstructed; no flag-men or switch-tenders will be required on the underground road. The running gear of the cars may be constructed and adjusted with almost mathematical accuracy, and may run like clockwork. It is possible on such a road to adjust and apply brakes to the wheels that will stop a train while it is going a very few feet, thus enabling trains to run at full speed up to the station. The locomotive will be of the most powerful kind, thus enabling the trains to start and get under speed quickly. In short, without going into details, you can readily perceive how speed may be attained on sub-ways such as it is not possible to attain on surface railways, not even on those running over the broad prairies of the west; and I may say, too, with less danger to passengers than upon surface roads. You may readily form an opinion, then, of the time required to go from Wall-street to the Central Park by the underground way.

HOW THE SUB-LONDON RAILROAD WORKS.

Those who confess that in theory the project has a most inviting look, yet doubt its practicability in New-York, are met in what would seem to be the most conclusive manner, by being pointed to the present most successful working of the Underground Railroad in London, the first section of which was completed in January, 1863.

This line extends from the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, runs easterly under the New Road, and passes near the southerly side of Regent's Park to Euston-square, where it connects with the Northwestern Railway; and thence leaving the New Road, it runs southeasterly in the low ground, along and across the Fleet Ditch to the terminus of this section at the Farringdon Station. An underground branch connects with the Great Northern Railway at King's Cross; at the Farringdon Station the underground road meets the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, which, coming from the south and crossing the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge, runs an elevated road through Farringdon-street to the Farringdon terminus of the underground road.

This section of the undeground way, about three and three-quarter miles in length, was projected for the purpose of carrying freight between the railroad depots named, and takes its course accordingly. It was found, however, by the time the section was completed, that it would answer for passenger transportation, and accordingly the experiment of carrying passengers was tried, and it was opened to the public as a passenger road; and notwithstanding the fact that it was off the great lines of travel and the Farringdon terminus, and was not sufficiently near the business part of the city to make it a thoroughfare for business men, the underground road from the first became popular and a success. A grant having been received from Parliament, the road was completed to Margate Station, near the London and Northwestern and North London Railway Stations, an addition of one mile to the former road. The through road was opened in July last. Previous to this, however, the traffic on the first section had increased to an average of 50,000 passengers per day, the number in one day reaching as high as 80,000, this latter figure being fully equal to the highest rate of traffic on the Third-avenue Railroad line of this City. Although the fare on this sub-London line is remarkably low, return tickets being given on certain morning and evening trains for two pence, the project financially, it is claimed as in all other respects, is a success exceeding for far the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. So popular has it become, and so satisfied are capitalists of its permanence and flourishing future, that Parliament, in its session of 1865, created stock companies for the construction of underground roads, whose united capitals amount to $36,000,000 in gold. Sub-railways are now being projected in every direction through and around London, literally honey-combing it. One enterprising company has even purchased the old Thames Tunnel for a railway across to the Surrey side, and another company is now constructing its roadway in the dike or embankment of the Thames, running westward from Blackfriar's Bridge.

Further interesting particulars relative to the working of the London lines will soon be before the public, as it is understood that a committee of New-York capitalists have gone there to investigate the subject thoroughly in all its bearings.

THE ROUTE PROPOSED.

The State Senate, at its last session, appointed a Committee to consider and report at the next session which, in their judgment, would be the best and most suitable routes for railroads in this City, having reference to the rapid transportation of passengers. The report of this Committee is looked forward to with much interest.

Mr. WHITBECK in his address desires that he shall not be considered presumptuous, if in advance of the opinion of that committee, he states it as his opinion that the best route is beneath the surface of Broadway from Bowling Green to Central Park. He says:

I propose the Broadway route because it is the great line of travel in this City; because increased facilities for transportation are more needed there than anywhere else, and because a railroad under Broadway would accommodate more people than if constructed on any other route. And if these propositions be true, and I think they are, then surely the underground railway in this City ought to be constructed under Broadway; provided, however, that it is possible to construct it here, and provided further, that while in process of construction the damage to private interests shall not be so great as to more than conuterbalance all the public benefits derived therefrom.

MODE OF CONSTRUCTION PROPOSED.

The London tunnel is about 34 feet wide by 22 feet in height or depth, outside measurement. Being constructed for the carrying of freight and the passage of the large freight-cars of the different roads—some with the broad and others with the narrow guage, and no particular regard being had to ventilation—it was constructed a single tunnel, and made much larger than it will be necessary to construct a tunnel in Broadway. If we construct, as is proposed, a tunnel with a dividing column, it will be sufficient for practical use if it be 27 feet wide by 15 feet in height or depth, outside measurement. It is proposed that the tunnel shall pass beneath the gas and water pipes, and that the sewers only shall be displaced. Allowing eight feet in depth for the gas and water pipes, and that is quite sufficient, the bottom of the tunnel will in general be 24 feet below the surface of the street. In places difficult to pass, or where it is desirable to approach as near as possible to the surface, a less depth than eight feet may perhaps be found to answer for the gas and Croton pipes, in which case the tunnel may be brought correspondingly near the surface.

The address goes on taking up in detail the difficulties to be encountered at Canal-street and other points, and disposes of them apparently in a most conclusive way based on the engineer's survey. It further enters fully into the question of sewerage, and proposes to build, simultaneously with the construction of the tunnel, a complete main sewerage for the City, claiming that by so doing the value of property in many places will be much enhanced thereby, especially where it is now subject to injury by being under the tidal level and but imperfectly sewered. Following this is taken up that branch of the subject most canvassed and hitherto unsatisfactorily met—

THE OBSTRUCTION OF BROADWAY DURING THE WORK.

Let us come now, says the address, to the question as to how Broadway is to be affected while the process of construction is going on. This is the most important question that will arise in relation to the structure of sub-ways in this City, and the one in which not only the owners and lessees on Broadway, but the public generally, are directly, personally interested.

The opinion is freely expressed that when the excavation comes to be made, the earth on either side will slide into the ditch, the foundations of the buildings will give way, and that all property on Broadway will be damaged more or less. This alarming prognostication is not unfrequently backed up by the statement that such a catastrophe would be but a repetition of what occurred in London. To this latter statement, Mr. WHITBECK gives unqualified contradiction. He says:

"There was no settlement or injury there to buildings fronting any open cutting. In the construction of the London Tunnel, however, they had to drift, as it is termed, for a considerable distance under blocks of buildings, not being able to follow the course of streets, and frequently in such cases the foundations gave way and the buildings settled. It is not proposed to construct our tunnel under blocks of houses, consequently there is no danger to be apprehended on that score.

In regard to the caving in of the earth on either side of the excavation, the thing is impossible. This work will not be done in the slovenly manner practiced by our sewer builders; a very different style of 'cribbing up' will be adopted from that which we are accustomed to see; a plan of excavation will be adopted that will make everything secure beyond the chance of accident.

Again, it is supposed that the travel in vehicles on Broadway must be suspended, or at least suspended in the vicinity of where work is being done. This is often the case in this City when private work is being done, and always so when any considerable public improvement is in process of construction. And when we reflect to what extent our streets and thoroughfares are obstructed when these small jobs are being done, the inference, I admit, is natural—that when the great work of constructing this tunnel is on, all Broadway must of necessity come to a stand-still. But must this necessarily be the case? Is there not great room for improvement in the manner of doing work on the public thoroughfares? I don't think it is well to allow our ideas to conform to the existing state of things in this respect, or to assume that we have made any very near approach to perfection in doing either public or private work in or about our public streets. On the contrary, I do not hesitate to say that the present manner of obstructing the streets, and sidewalks as well, when work is being done is shameful, and that it is time, too, that some effort was made to correct the abuse.

In the construction of the underground railroad there will be a fine opportunity to effect a change in this respect; and as there will be a necessity for it in this case—and necessity is the mother of invention—we may hope to see it brought about. Let the Legislature see to it that the act for the construction of the underground way in this City shall contain the most stringent provisions for the protection of every interest, public and private, while the process of construction is going on."

Corroborating much that is here said in the address, the Assembly Committee report as follows:

"We are satisfied that there will be no very serious obstructions to travel on Broadway while the tunnel is being constructed. In order to prevent such obstruction, the bill provides for the temporary occupation of a defined portion of the Battery, during the progress of the work, for the purpose of depositing and shipping away the earth taken from the lower portion of the route, and also for receiving the materials to be used in building the tunnel. With this provision in the bill, all the materials for nearly the whole distance below Canal-street can be carried through the tunnel from the Battery, as it is being extended from the opening at this end.

While the work is to be done in what engineers call 'open cutting'—that is opening the street to the surface—the chasm, where the work is going on, will extend but a short distance, and is to be spanned by a strong moveable bridge of the whole width of the street, so that the travel will pass over the workmen, and neither will interfere with the other."

The address in conclusion goes closely into the subject of the cost of construction of the tunnel as compared with the outlay on the sub-London one, giving figures in proof that the expense per mile under Broadway will be much less, and logically concludes that the project cannot fail to yield satisfactory dividends to the shareholders.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Annual Inspections—The Status of Our State Militia—Recent Changes and Promotions—Miscellaneous News.

During the past week a large number of regimental inspections have been made by the proper officers designated for that important duty. Among those regiments inspected were the First Artillery, Col. D. W. TELLER; Third Infantry, (Bendix Zouaves,) Col. JOHN A. BENDIX; Fifth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. ANTON MEYER; Sixth Infantry, Col. JOEL W. MASON; Eighty-fourth Infantry, Col. F. A. CONKLING; Twelfth Infantry, Col. WM. WARD, and Ninety-sixth Infantry, Col. KREHBIEL, composing the Second Brigade. The Thirty-seventh Infantry, Col. WM. H. FARRAR, was also inspected. All of these several inspections were highly successful, and reflected great credit upon the several commands. The numbers present, however, were not so large as was to be expected upon such an occasion, and there should be some stringent measures adopted to compel the attendance of the uniformed members of a regiment on all future annual inspections. The following are the

INSPECTIONS TO COME OFF.

In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the annual inspection of the Ninth Regiment, Col. J. H. WILCOX, will take place on Friday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M., in Tompkins-square. Company roll-call at 11:30 A. M.

In accordance with brigade orders, the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. THEODORE W. PARMELE, will parade for inspection and review on Thursday, the 18th inst., in full fatigue uniform, (white gloves,) overcoats rolled on knapsacks. Regimental line will form in Bond-street at 1 o'clock P. M.

In pursuance of brigade orders, the Fourth Regiment, (Veteran Zouaves,) Col. HARMON D. HULL, will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, (with white gloves,) for inspection at Tompkins-square, on Monday, Oct. 22, at 10 A. M. Immediately after the inspection, the regiment will proceed to the City Hall, to receive a stand of colors from His Honor the Mayor. Regimental line will be formed at 9:30 A. M., in Great Jones-street.

In accordance with General Orders No. 1, from brigade headquarters, the Twenty-second Regiment will parade for inspection on Monday, Oct. 22, in full marching order, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled. Company roll-call at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

The following additional inspections are also announced to take place during the month, at Tompkins-square: Wednesday, Oct. 17, Eighth Regiment, Infantry; Thursday, Oct. 18, Second Regiment, Infantry; Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry; Friday, Oct. 19, Ninth Regiment, Infantry; Monday, Oct. 22, Fourth Regiment, Infantry; Twenty-second Regiment, Infantry; Tuesday, Oct. 23, Eleventh Regiment, Infantry; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry; Wednesday, Oct. 24, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Infantry; Ninety-sixth Regiment, Infantry; Thursday, Oct. 25, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Infantry; Third Regiment, Cavalry; Ninety-ninth Regiment, Infantry; First Regiment, Cavalry; Friday, Oct. 26, First Regiment, Cavalry; Wednesday, Oct. 24, Seventy-third Regiment, Infantry, Staten Island.

INSPECTION RETURN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	3	5	8
Non-Commissioned Staff	6	0	6
Band	25	0	25
Company A	38	13	51
Company B	74	10	84
Company C	28	13	41
Company D	29	17	46
Company E	57	19	76
Company F	47	17	64
Company G	44	7	51
Company H	31	23	54
Company I	79	17	96
Company K	32	20	52
Total	493	161	654

INSPECTION RETURN OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	5	2	7
Non-Commissioned Staff	6	0	6
Band	40	0	40
Company A	31	24	55
Company B	51	11	62
Company C	29	41	70
Company D	52	12	64
Company E	25	18	43
Company F	23	30	53
Company G	32	21	53
Company H	24	15	39
Company I	23	14	37
Company K	39	26	65
	380	214	594

ORDERS FOR THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The several companies comprising the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, will assemble armed, and fully equipped, (white gloves,) for the annual muster and inspection and a battalion drill on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Regimental Armory, Mercer House. The regiment will be formed at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, and will move for Tompkins-square promptly at 9:15 o'clock. The field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel commanding, at his headquarters, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and the non-commissioned staff, color sergeants, color guard and drum corps, to the Adjutant, at the same hour and place. The attention of company commandants is directed to the several paragraphs in the militia laws of the State of New-York, in relation to the annual muster and inspection, the preparation of muster rolls and annual returns; a strict compliance with the requirements of the above will be exacted. For copies of the militia laws and for the regular blanks, application must be made to Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL, Regimental Quartermaster. The regiment will assemble for battalion drill on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, at that place, at 7:30 P. M., and the non-commissioned staff, color sergeants, color guard and drum corps to the Adjutant, same time and place. Arms will be furnished the command at the Arsenal. The militia laws of the State prescribe the manner of serving notices for all parades, drills, &c., and in order to enforce the penalties to which absentees from the same are subject, as well as to insure a full attendance, it is imperative that they should be strictly complied with; the attention of company commandants is called particularly to this subject.

ORDERS FOR THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with Brigade Orders, the Eighth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. O. F. WENTWORTH, commanding, will parade for inspection, in full fatigue (gray uniform, white gloves,) on Wednesday, Oct. 17. Roll-call of Companies at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel at 11:45; non-commissioned staff, band, drum corps, and troop (mounted) to the Adjutant at the same hour. Line will be formed on Grand-street, right on Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. In compliance with Brigade Orders, Sept. 27, a Court-martial will be held at the Armory, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear excuses of delinquents from parades and drills. Major WM. S. CARR will constitute said Court. Lieut. T. F. GILROY, of Company E, is detailed as Clerk, and will report to Major CARR for instructions. The regular meeting of the Board of Officers will be held on Monday, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M.

ORDERS FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with Brigade Orders a Regimental Court-martial, in the Seventh Regiment, will be held, by order of Col. EMMONS CLARK, at the Armory on the 5th day of December next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all non-commissioned officers and privates who have been in any respect delinquent at drill or parade. Lieut.-Col. GEORGE T. HAWS has been detailed as President of the Court. The officers and sergeants of the regiment are ordered to assemble at the Armory in fatigue uniform, for drill and military instruction, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the following days, viz: Saturday, Oct. 20; Saturday, Oct. 27; and Sat-Saturday, Nov. 3. The Adjutant and Sergeant-Major will report all absentees to the Brigade and Regimental Courts-martial, respectively.

COURTS-MARTIAL FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. W. F. ROGERS, commanding the Thirty-first Brigade, announces in General Orders No. 4, dated Oct. 5, that in compliance with section 205 of the Military Code of the State of New-York, regimental or batalion courts-martial, are hereby appointed for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies in the several regiments attached to the Thirty-first Brigade National Guard of the State of New-York, to be held on Monday, the 29th day of October inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the places hereafter named: For the Sixty-fifth Regiment, at the State Arsenal at the City of Buffalo; for the Seventy-fourth Regiment, at the State Arsenal of the City of Buffalo; for the Ninety-eighth Regiment, at the Armory of Company B, White's Corners. The several courts may hold their sessions without regard to hours, and may adjourn to meet at some other place within the bounds of their respective regimental districts, in the Ninety-eighth Regiment, adjourning the court to the respective company districts in which cases for trial are presented. Detail for the courts: Capt. JOHN SCHLER, for the Sixty-fifth Regiment; Capt. LOUIS P. REICHERT, for the Seventy-fourth Regiment; Major WM. B. CHURCH, for the Ninety-eighth Regiment.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT ORDERS.

Col. I. MCCONIHE, commanding the Twenty-fourth Regiment, announces in recent days that until further orders, line will be formed as follows:

First Company, A Co., Capt. Curran; Second Company, B Co., Capt. McAuliffe; Third Company, I Co., Capt. Upham; Fourth Company, H Co., Capt. Sims; Fifth Company, G. Co., Capt. Sims; Sixth Company, D Co., Capt. Scott; Seventh Company, C. Co., Capt. Ives; Eighth Company, E Co., Lieut. McKenna; Ninth Company, F Co., Capt. Quackenbush; Tenth Company, K Co., Capt. Rapp. Lieut. McKenna, commanding Company E, will turn over to Capt. Cusack the colors, color belts, staffs, &c., the property of the regiment.

FIRST REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH BRIGADE.

The Seventh Brigade were reviewed on Thursday. This brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. RIDER, with headquarters in Southeast, and is composed of the Seventeenth Regiment, commanded by Col. CLARKE; the Eighteenth, Col. HYATT, and Fifty-seventh, Col. HERING. The men of the brigade belong to different parts of the Counties of Rockland and Westchester; from Portchester, Rye, White Plains, New-Rochelle, Tarrytown and other places equally as far apart. Consequently they have not much opportunity of drilling. Still, taking all things into consideration, they acquitted themselves very fairly. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments, to the number of about five hundred officers and men, arrived first on the ground, being followed by the Fifty-seventh with their banners flying, who came up the road from Tarrytown, after a hard march of about six miles on a dusty road. Col. LIEBLNAU, of Gov. FENTON'S staff, was Inspecting Officer. On his arrival the brigade formed into line in pretty good order, with the Seventeenth Regiment on the right, the Fifty-seventh on the left, and the Eighteenth in the centre. The men themselves looked very well, but the dress was not in accordance with the regulations. The review may fairly be considered a success, as it was the first of the brigade. The men were in the best possible spirits and behaved very well.

PROMOTIONS AND ELECTIONS.

In recent orders issued from the Seventy-ninth Regiment Headquarters, it is announced that JAMES E. COULTER having been elected and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, WILLIAM MANSON, Captain Company A, and GEORGE STEWART, First Lieutenant Company C, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly. ANDREW MCLETCHIE has also been appointed Surgeon, to date from Aug. 1, 1866.

In the Eight Regiment, (Washington Greys,) Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH announces the following changes in that command:

Resignations.—The resignations of Capt. SMITH and Lieut. COATES, Company I; Capt. RUSHMORE and Lieut. CORLIES, Company K, having been received and accepted, they are hereby honorably discharged.

Elections.—HENRY MILLER, elected Second Lieutenant Company B, Aug. 16, 1866, vice MURPHY, resigned; WILLIAM GREEN, elected Captain Company K, Aug. 20, 1866, vice RUSHMORE, resigned; SIDNEY LESTER, elected First Lieutenant Company K, Aug. 20, 1866, (vacant;) LEVY CAHN, elected Second Lieutenant Company K, Aug. 20, 1866, vice CORLIES, resigned; S. M. SWIFT, elected Captain Company I, (Troop,) Sept. 27, 1866, vice SMITH, resigned; J. M. MOSES, elected Second Lieutenant Company I, (Troop,) Sept. 27, 1866, vice COATES, resigned; W. S. BANTA, elected Second Lieutenant Company I, (Troop,) Sept. 27, 1866, vice SWIFT, promoted; JOHN ANGUS, appointed Sergeant-Major, Oct. 1, 1866, vice NESTELL, deceased.

Capt. Edward Bernard (Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers) has been appointed Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

In the Twenty-third Regiment the following privates have been expelled for non-attendance at drills and parades, and non-payment of dues: Charles Berry, Philip S. Forbes, Francis Greenland, W. M. Perry, Thomas J. Selover, James Fisher, E. M. Griffiths, W. H. Matthews, E. L. Phillips, Henry R. Everts, all of Company B. An Investigating Committee report P. Owen Jones, Company B, "as an unfit associate for gentlemen."

INSPECTION AND PARADE OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., the Seventy-second Regiment, Col. NICHOLAS S. MILLER commanding, were assembled at East Greenbush for their annual parade and inspection. The various companies of the regiment turned out with full ranks, and the organization presented a very creditable appearance. Several military gentlemen from Troy and Albany were present, and complimented Col. MILLER and his subordinates on the commendable display made. The presence of Gov. FENTON on the grounds was also a feature of the occasion. A stand had been erected in the field, and after an introduction to the soldiers and the spectators, the Governor delivered an address. The Governor was accompanied by several members of his Staff.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Sept. 29, 1866:

Third Division.—Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., Paymaster, Sept. 1, vice F. S. Pruyn, resigned; Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, Sept. 1, vice Peckham, promoted; John G. Farnsworth, Aide-de-Camp, Sept. 1, vice Sumner, removed from district.

First Regiment of Artillery.—John Morris, First Lieutenant, June 12, vice Dammarel, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.—John M. Horn, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 21, vice Weber, promoted.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—William Green, Captain, Aug. 20, vice Rushmore, resigned; Sidney Lester, First Lieutenant, Aug. 20, vice Riley, resigned; Levy Cahn, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 20, vice Corlies resigned; Henry Miller, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 23, vice Murphy, resigned.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Henry S. Brooks, Captain, Sept. 21, vice J. T. Gaffney, deceased.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—Robert H. Strathdee, First Lieutenant, Sept. 5, vice Tolman, resigned; William M. Wilbur, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 5, vice Dickson, declined.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Joseph. E. Palmer, Jr., Adjutant, Sept. 19, vice Powell, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—George Aople, First Lieutenant, Sept. 19, original vacancy; William Sausbier, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 19, vice Remmus, resigned; John Reiter, First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, vice Easterly, resigned; Peter Linton, Second Lieutenant, June 16, vice Reiter, promoted; William L. Thompson, Captain, Sept. 1, vice Powers, resigned.

Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Edward S. Salisbury, Major, Aug. 25, vice Henderson, transferred.

Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—C. H. Webster, Quartermaster, Sept. 19, new appointment; A. F. Eggleston, Adjutant, Sept. 19, new appointment.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Isaac W. Allen, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 2, vice Kissam, resigned.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Sebastian Zuechlag, Captain, Sept. 19, vice Kuntz, resigned.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Eben D. Smith, First Lieutenant, Sept. 24, vice Bergen, promoted; Lewis Lewis, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 24, vice Emory, resigned; J. Wright Thompson, Captain, Aug. 21, original; Geo. Van Water, First Lieutenant, Aug. 21, original; John A. Shields, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 21, original.

Fifty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—William C. Prall, Adjutant, Aug. 30, vice Snedeker, removed from district; Samuel E. Coont, First Lieutenant, April 6, vice Blauvolt, resigned; Luke Snyder, Captain, June 2, vice Wannemaker, resigned.

Sixty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Schuyler Lott, Captain, Aug. 27, vice Roach, resigned; James C. Covert, First Lieutenant, Aug. 27, vice Lott, promoted; George M. Wilson, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 27, vice Covert, promoted; Isaac N. Seely, Captain, Aug. 27, vice Blauvelt, declined. Augustus Bartholomew, First Lieutenant, Aug. 27, vice Seely, promoted; Charles Williams, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 27, vice Bartholomew, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—John C. Coombs, Captain, Sept. 14, vice Johnson, left the district; George A. Williams, First Lieutenant, Sept. 14, vice Coombs, promoted; Charles P. Lytle, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 14, vice Williams, promoted.

Eighty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Patrick Maroney, Captain, Aug. 16, vice Ullman, resigned; John Spath, First Lieutenant, Aug. 16, vice P. Maroney, promoted; Jesse Salmons, Captain, Aug. 18, vice Slocum, resigned; Theodore A. Newville, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 18, vice Pinckney, resigned.

HEAVY "FORGERIES IN WALL-STREET.

Nearly $30,000 Worth of Forged Checks Already Discovered—Arrest of one of Suspected Parties—The Principal Operator still at Large.

Wall-street, ever the scene of excitement and hubbub, was yesterday afternoon in a state of excitement over the alleged discovery of a series of heavy forgeries, and the arrest of one of the suspected parties. Very little could be learned on the street concerning the extent of these forgeries, but enough was ascertained to fix the aggregate amount at over $30,000. False checks to that amount had been discovered, and it is supposed that still more forged papers will be discovered. After diligent inquiry our reporter succeeded in obtaining the following particulars: On the 11th inst., a well dressed man, giving the name of EUGENE DURAND, opened a cash account with the Hanover Bank, in Nassau-street, depositing therein two checks on the Bank of North America, for $15,000, one purporting to have been drawn by TREVOR & COLGATE, and the other by Messrs. STEHN & WUFFRIG. Both of these checks were duly certified, but there was some doubt entertained by the Cashier of the Hanover Bank concerning these certificates. The first check was exhibited to Messrs. TREVOR & COLGATE, who pronounced it all right, and both the checks were accordingly received by the Bank.

During that same day DURAND drew nearly the entire amount named in these checks, and the following day deposited three more checks on the Chemical National Bank, Merchants' Bank and the National Park Bank, the aggregate value of which being nearly $16,000, and all drawn by well-known firms, and were apparently certified as correct by the drawers. As the former checks were correct, the cashier received these last checks in good faith, and the amounts named therein were duly placed to the credit of DURAND. Scarcely an hour had elapsed from the depositing of the checks when DURAND reëntered the bank and drew his check for $15,200, but time was demanded for the payment. Before the time granted had expired the checks were discovered to be forgeries, when payment was stopped and search made for the supposed forger. This proved unsuccessful, however, for the bird had flown.

The detective officer at the Post-office was apprised of these discoveries, and he made certain investigations which resulted in the fresh discovery that a man named EDWARD URWICK was engaged with DURAND in completing these extensive forgeries, and search was made for him. The officer succeeded in finding URWICK at the gold brokers' room in Wall-street, and arrested him. It was subsequently ascertained that DURAND had agreed to meet his confederate in New-street, after the latter had purchased a certain quantity of gold, but the unexpected discovery of the forgeries prevented this portion of the programme being carried out as he had succeeded in making good his escape. Just before the Tombs Police Court closed for the day, the prisoner URWICK was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, and a brief recital of the above facts made. On these representations the Magistrate granted temporary commitment, and remanded the accused for examination, which will take place to-morrow (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock. Additional facts will then doubtless be elicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 14, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic Telegraph informs us that the differences between Prussia and Saxony have been amicably adjusted at length, and that a treaty of peace has been concluded between the two countries.

By the arrival of the steamship *City of Boston* at this port, we have newspaper files from London and Paris to Oct. 3. On the 1st inst. a grand banquet was given at Liverpool to Capt. ANDERSON and others engaged in laying the cable. A full report of the festivities will be found in another column.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, at its session in Boston last week, adopted a resolution thanking GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., for his "munificent and more than princely donations, so wisely bestowed, for the establishment and support of libraries and courses of lectures, the endowment of institutions of learning, and the general diffusion of knowledge." In support of the resolution, the mover said that the latest gift of Mr. PEABODY was $25,000 to the Phillips Academy, Andover.

The Boston *Journal* denies the statement going the rounds of the papers that the Hon. HENRY WILSON has made a public profession of religion, and united with the Rev. Dr. KIRK's church, and says: "It is based on the fact that Mr. WILSON, whose mind has of late been turned to a consideration of his personal duties toward the cause of Christ, stated at Natick last Sunday that he had consecrated himself to that cause, and hereafter should take his stand with the people of God."

St. Patrick's Day has been made a holiday for the public schools in Boston—"a generous recognition," the Boston *Post* says, "by the School Committee, which is largely made up of Protestant clergymen of the various sects, of a national festivity which a large element of our population brought over with them from their native shores." A remonstrance has been sent in by some of the citizens.

The Detroit *Post* asserts that a lady residing in that city recently gave birth to four children at one time. The same lady on a former occasion gave birth to triplets, and on a still former occasion presented her husband with twins. Previous to this she started with one. The pair have been married seven years.

The remains of Gen. TURNER ASHBY are to be removed from Charlottsville, Va., to Winchester, and reinterred in the Stonewall Cemetery on the 25th inst. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Masonic fraternity, the lodges at Winchester and Richmond participating.

The Richmond *Enquirer* cautions its readers against receiving counterfeit notes of the denomination of $50, $20 and $10 on the National Bank of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and fractional currency of the fifty-cent denomination, which are very freely circulated in that community.

The graduates of Yale College residing in Chicago, Ill., held a meeting on the evening of the 6th inst., and organized an association. Hon. HIRAM F. MATHER, of the class of 1813, was chosen President. Among the Vice-Presidents is Rev. J. P. GULLIVER, D. D., of the class of 1840.

The United States Internal Revenue Collector of Texas has authorized the planters to send their cotton to their consignees, from whom he will collect the tax. This is done so as not to detain the cotton unnecessarily on the plantations.

The Governor of Maryland has set apart Friday, the 2d day of November next, as the day on which the four negro men who murdered WM. LYLES, Esq., are to be executed, and at the same time a negro man convicted of rape is to be hung.

The Texas Legislature has appointed a joint commission to proceed to New-Orleans and remove the remains of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON to Austin.

It is proposed in Detroit to form a joint stock company to build a street-boys' home.

LOCAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of R. T. WALKER, murdered on the Centreville race-track, Oct. 1, was concluded at Jamaica yesterday, the Jury finding "that death was caused by a pistol-shot in the hands of some person to the Jury unknown." The persons suspected of the murder, one of whom—ROBERT MARINER—was under arrest, were completely exonerated, and MARINER was released. The general belief now is that the murder was committed solely for the purpose of robbery.

The steamship *The Queen*, from Liverpool, while coming up the Bay last evening, ran into the schooner *Mary Ann Magee*. The steamship struck the schooner amidships and capsized her. The crew of the *Magee* were all saved, with the exception of one of the hands, who was drowned. The *Magee* was owned in Philadelphia, whither she was bound.

MARY BELRU, a domestic formerly in the employ of Mrs. MARY A. JORDAN, No. 40½ St. Mark's-place, robbed that lady on Friday last, of a valuable lot of articles of female apparel, valued at $725. A confederate named MARX HARSON (colored) was arrested yesterday with MARY. Both were committed for examination by Justice LEDWITH.

The inquest on the body of the late Officer HIPWELL, who was murdered in Williamsburgh last Tuesday morning, was continued yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. The funeral of deceased took place in the afternoon, and was largely attended by Police and citizens.

A new dry-dock, constructed by the Erie Basin Dock Company on land at the corner of Van Brunt and Elizabeth streets, Brooklyn, was formally opened yesterday.

Prof. AGASSIZ is announced to deliver a course of twelve lectures on Brazil, before the Lowell Institute, Boston, beginning on the 23d inst.

LEGALIZED MURDER.—The recent shooting affair on Pier 14, North River, has some aspects which do not allow us to let it pass unnoticed. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury has been rendered, and the Jury think that the shooting was perfectly justifiable. Whether the public will think so, after full discussion of the matter, is another question. The facts disclosed at the inquest were few, simple and uncontested. WILLIAM A. POTTER, a clerk in the employment of the Black Star line of steamships, was last Wednesday evening, about 6:15 o'clock, leaving the deck of the steamer *Marion*, belonging to that line, and while on the gang-plank saw a boat which he had strong reasons to suspect contained persons who were stealing cotton from a propeller lying next to the *Marion*. As he went near the boat it began to disappear under the dock, whereupon POTTER drew a revolver and fired at it, and a few minutes afterward it was discovered that the result of this firing was the instant death of a man in the boat named BRUNO EFFRIG. An examination of the boat proved that EFFRIG had been stealing cotton from the propeller, and he was besides a well-known thief, and the leader of a gang of desperadoes like himself. The death of such a knave can excite little pity, and we are not inclined to waste any sympathy upon the fact of a lost soul sent to its final account "unannointed, unannealed." Had EFFRIG only been a murderer like the wretches who yesterday expiated their guilt on the gallows in Brooklyn, he could not have failed in having every legal quibble interposed to save his life, but he was only a common thief, and therefore WILLIAM A. POTTER is considered by a Jury as justified in shooting him at sight. It is not even pretended that POTTER was a watchman, or that he could in any way have been made responsible for the loss of the cotton. He was a clerk in the employ of the Black Star Line, and seems to have conducted this homicide altogether *en amateur*. It never appears to have occurred to him that his duty was to have given the alarm to the man on the dock who was doing duty for the watchman, or to have called a policeman, or in fact to do anything other than what he did, slay the robber in cold blood. The verdict of the Jury gives rise to some serious reflections as to the privileges and duties of a merchants clerks. Every one knows that a heavy loss is caused to the owners of cotton by the horde of juvenile thieves who throng around the warehouses where it is being delivered or received, and who filch handfuls till they grow quickly into pounds, and pounds into hundred-weights. We now know what is the proper and "justifiable" remedy for this marauding. Station a clerk with a revolver, and tell him to shoot the first thief, big or little, that he sees in the act of stealing, and if a Jury does not justify the act, Mr. POTTER has committed murder. As prevention is better than cure, the killing of a child thief may have some redeeming qualities which are lacking in a grown-up rogue, and "juvenile reformatories" are needless so long as the offenders may legally be slain. The saving balm to the consciences of the Jury seems to have been that EFFRIG was a jail-bird and a well-known bad character of which the community was well rid. But however infamous he may have been, we observe in the first place that POTTER did not know who it was he fired at, and he might just as well have killed some one who was innocent; and in the second place, although his victim was a thief, our laws do not put thieves to death. We trust this matter will receive further attention from our authorities, for we should be very sorry that the notion should get into the minds of our young men that they may take the law into their own hands even to ihe extent of taking life. The consequences of this "justification" of the Jury may be most deplorable, and it is with this view alone that we think it our duty to direct public attention to this event.

The Redemption of Mexico—The Question of Cost.

The objection has been made to our stepping into Mexico with a military force, to save it from total anarchy after the withdrawal of the French troops, that the undertaking would be a *costly* one. There would be the expense of transporting our troops to Mexico, and maintaining them while there; and there would undoubtedly be expenses which we should have to assume connected with civil reorganization. The magnitude of these burdens looms up in the minds of some, and they present to us in advance bills for hundreds of millions of dollars.

There is no doubt that this matter—which is unquestionably an important one to us—is vastly exaggerated, by means of a misapprehension of the nature of the work we should have to perform. In the first place, so far as regular military operations or actual fighting is concerned, we should have but little to do. In supporting the Republican Government and authorities of the Mexicans themselves, we should have the consent and coöperation of a large portion of the Mexican people, who have adhered to their institutions under all circumstances and amid all fortunes. It would be the chiefs of anarchy we would have to subdue; the contending factions we should have to compel to keep the peace; the organized bands and hordes of robbers we should have to reduce to order and quiet. We do not imagine this would be very hard work for Americans to accomplish. We should have other than military agencies in the case. If there were an organized enemy in the field, it would very soon be disposed of; but it is quite sure there would not be, for even against MAXIMILIAN, the Mexicans are able to bring nothing but small, half-organized bands. With such bodies as these our soldiers got particularly well acquainted during our late war, and our officers know how to deal with them without resorting to any such unauthorized measures as MAXIMILIAN attempted upon one or two occasions. But the great stream of emigration that would follow our flag into the cities and mining districts would be one of our main reliances for repressing anarchy and securing civil order. Into Sonora and Chihuahua on the North, into the commercial cities on the seaboard, and to the table-lands in the centre, tens of thousands of intelligent, orderly, self-governing, industrious, fearless Americans would quickly pour; and if they failed to impress their own characteristics upon the institutions of the country, it would be the first failure in the many previous attempts of the kind that have been made. The present Imperial *régime* appreciates very keenly the absolute necessity for the infusion of a new population into Mexico; but all the efforts made to obtain it in Europe have failed. In our case there would be no such failure.

But in this suggestion we are looking too far in advance. The immediate work that we urge upon this country has a vital bearing upon the permanent regeneration of Mexico; but, before that, there is the specific duty of preventing the anarchy that impends over the country, and saving its republican institutions, by dispatching a military force to take the place of the French army that is about to be withdrawn.

The cost of transporting this force could not be heavy. The distance which it would have to be carried is short. The Government would require to expend nothing for vessels any more than for munitions of war. It has an abundance of both already. The force sent need not be large. The French have failed with forty thousand men; but they had to fight the Mexican people, which we do not propose to do. We believe that one-half of that force would be enough for our purposes, and that with twenty thousand Americans, under GRANT, SHERIDAN or HANCOCK, we could in one year establish in Mexico those permanent and free political institutions, which for fifty years she has struggled for, but has never yet attained. Our regular army now is fixed at fifty thousand men; but we all know that it has little work at home, and is not likely to have any more in the future. There would be no difficulty in sparing a portion of it for the service of republicanism in Mexico, and with the clothing they now wear and the arms they carry, they would be ready, without additional expense or trouble, to obey the orders of our Government and march for Matamoras and Vera Cruz.

The cost of maintaining a force of this magnitude there for one year or five, it is not difficult to compute; and those who attempt to frighten the public by talking about such an expedition costing hundreds of millions of dollars, utter nonsense for which they will certainly find no support in any of the army estimates of the War Department, or in any of those of our own experiences in the late war which have the nearest analogy to what is now proposed. If we were going down to fight the French, the case would be different, or if we were going down to make war upon Mexico. But as we only contemplate furnishing assistance to the Constitutional authorities who are helpless in the presence of anarchy and the leaders of sedition, there will be no enemies but the latter, and no expense after they have disappeared. We assume throughout—and with justice, we believe—that this will neither be a very long nor a very difficult work; and after it is accomplished, we shall only need to keep the public peace until political perturbations have subsided, and Republican Government has had an opportunity to firmly consolidate itself. To accomplish this, from first to last, we have no doubt that the surplus of treasury receipts over expenditures during the last week of the bygone month would more than suffice.

And, for that matter, the Mexican Government could very easily make arrangements to compensate us for our expenditures in its behalf. Were it to offer us simply the straightening of our Southern boundary line, so as to give us a port on the Gulf of California, we should be amply indemnified for the cost of such military assistance as Mexico needs. The same might be said of the offer of Southern California, and much more might be said of Sonora. Neither of these sections of territory are of any value in the hands of Mexico, while in our hands their value would be incomputable. But, independent of such considerations, we should find our reward for assisting our unhappy sister Republic out of the slough in which she is plunged, in the development which her rich resources would receive, and in her preparation for the destiny and the union which assuredly ultimately await her.

The Emperor of the French and the Cretans.

There have been few monarchs who upon the whole have been so lucky as the Emperor NAPOLEON. His career has been one in which difficulty has been but another word for triumph, and in which the suspicion against him manifested by the whole of Europe has been stultified if not disarmed by success. We do not say success gained by his own astuteness, for the reverse has often been the case. But it generally so happens that just at the right moment, and when he has had to defend a policy which has ended in nothing but evil, some turn of the political kaleidescope changes the whole picture, and he shines again brighter than before. NAPOLEON had, a little while ago, two matters on his hands which were too heavy to carry, and which were too personal to fling down in the face of a critical world. Germany and Mexico, both promising fields of enterprise at one time, are barren of anticipated results. The Austro-Prussian question turned out to be one of which he was not to be allowed a share, and the Mexico occupation proved itself a miserable *fiasco*. A new sensation was necessary for his reputation. The *amour propre* of a chivalrous nation could not be trifled with, and to acknowledge failure was to court extinction. Accordingly their comes a *manifesto* of vast intent and mysterious import. The vail of the mysterious future is lifted for an instant, and cloudy visions of none know what gratify for one instant the longing senses. But even this wierd scroll once read becomes of little moment, and something new is still the necessity of the hour.

In this extremity the Cretan insurrection comes as a Providential gift, and the eyes of Europe, which were but are not France, are turned with eagerness toward the East, and NAPOLEON may, for a little while, seek a masterly inactivity.

Turn toward the East, for there are mutterings of distant thunder, which may betoken a terrible storm. We do not propose to attempt any prophecy of what is to become of Turkey, or of what Russia is going to do. But there may be some comfort gathered for our own benefit from this European drama. We have been looked upon as the exponents of a political system which was rotten from core to surface. Our rule by the people has been declared a chimera, and our prosperity impossible. We have outlived most of that sort of criticism, and may look abroad to criticise others. The first thing that strikes us is that Europe is not now in particular, but always at war. Not always fighting, it is true, although the bills of battle mortality are a fearful record, but always in a chronic condition of mutual destruction—that is to say, every Power across the sea is constantly subjected to those burdens which are created little less by a permanent readiness for war than by the existence of actual hostilities. Mutually blind, they each support an idle class by forced contributions, not much less onerous than the subsidies levied by marching armies. And for what? Why, for no other purpose than to subserve the interests of a few families, who happen to be the remaining relics of ages of feudalism and semi-barbarity.

It was the fashion all through the war to speak of fratricidal strife, and so forth. These crowned heads of the Old World are connected by marriage and alliances as one family or band of brothers. Yet they fight. No principle of moral progress or of social right is at the bottom of their quarrels. All this, however, by the way. We are speaking of NAPOLEON and the Cretan insurrection. That is his lucky chance, and for the present BISMARCK ceases to be the opposing chess player with the Emperor, and a new phase of an old question absorbs the thoughts and pens of diplomatists. Turkey, the "protected" barrier between the west of Europe and the predicted advances westward of Russia, and the gateway which guards the Black Sea, is once more to be either propped up or finally abandoned. Greece is, must be, either erected into a second-class Power, or to be humiliated. The old schism between the Greek and the Roman Church enters also into the discussion, and surmises are almost impossible as to what the end will be. All these things are illustrations of what the one-man power leads to, and may well cause reflection in the minds of readers of the world's history. Perhaps the assembling of diplomats at Biarritz may solve the difficulty, but meanwhile the Emperor gains a new lease of his prestige and popularity by means of the dissensions of his neighbors.

The King of Hanover and the People of His Kingdom.

We, here in the United States, do not know anything about the tenacity with which some of the nations of Europe adhere to their sovereigns. Our allegiance is due not to a man, but to a written Constitution, and the man that watches over it is changed almost every four years. Hence *we* adhere to a principle—*they* adhere to a dynasty. And it is very natural that they and their ancestors, having together adhered to the sovereign of one house for hundreds of years past, the present generation still clings to the last scion of the family that governed them, and that they would rather suffer some inconveniences, and even some deprivations of personal privileges, than to submit to a sovereign not indigenous to their own soil. We speak of the Germans especially, as the heading of our article shows. The Germans are not Frenchmen; the latter will turn into anything, even into *sans culottes*, if that will serve their purpose and carry out their momentary idea. But the Germans are a sedate people; they study everything from centre to circumference, and from the circumference back again to the centre; they'll measure the radius, the chords, the sinus and cosinus, the tangents and cotangents, of every question presented to them for deliberation. Not so the French. Of them, already in the last century, a great philosopher said that they are like women in respect of an argument. A woman, like a Frenchman, will at once jump to the top of the ladder, while a careful logician laboriously climbs it up from step to step.

Moreover, the Germans have a great liking for privilege and stability. The old is adhered to as something venerable, and to be revered; the new is looked upon with suspicion. In the country districts of Germany one often hears the expression: "This was good enough for my grandfather, and it ought to be good enough for me." They build their houses and barns as their ancestors did hundreds of years ago; they dress in the same manner as their forefathers did during the thirty years' war. It is not to be wondered at, then, that a people with such characteristics should be opposed to sudden and violent changes, and cling to their old style of government, and their old reigning House of the Guelphs, in preference to the Hohenzollerns.

No better evidence of this is found anywhere than in the late Kingdom of Hanover. In the course of last week, speaking of the "Reorganization of the Prussian Monarchy," we already called attention to the fact that BISMARCK will find great difficulties in his way to turn the Hanoverians into dutiful Prussian subjects; and our foreign mails, that have since come to hand, proved how correctly we judged of the character of the people of Hanover. The demonstrations made by this people on the 21st day of September last, the birthday of ERNST AUGUST, the Hanoverian Crown Prince, were extremely significant. Mark, the Crown Prince is not in Hanover; he resides with his father, King GEORGE V., far away, in the village of Hietzing, near by Vienna. Nor is the anniversary of the birthday of a Crown Prince such an important event as to call forth the enthusiasm of the people. The celebration of the birthday of the ruling Sovereign is an official *fête* day, as a matter of course; but that of a Prince is a mere family affair. Yet, the Hanoverians took occasion to show their temper on this day, both at Hietzing and at home, to prove to the world how much they abhorred their absorption into Prussia, and how firmly they stand by their own King and their own national colors—white and yellow.

And first, as to the demonstration at or near Vienna. A deputation of about twenty persons from all parts of Hanover appeared, on the 21st of September, before the King and the Crown Prince and presented the latter with numerous addresses of loyalty and adhesion, signed *by two hundred and sixty-four thousand persons*. The Prussian officials, hearing of these addresses being circulated, issued peremptory orders, prohibiting all persons from signing them, arrested some in whose possession copies of such addresses were found, and threatened others who were known to have signed them. But all the power of those now in actual authority could not suppress this spontaneous expression of loyalty of the Hanoverians to their King. This fact alone speaks so loud that no further comment is necessary. The speech of the King to this deputation, in answer to the addresses, we have already printed in our Friday's issue. Remarkable in it is his declaration that he will not acquiesce in his dethronement, but considers himself the only legitimate Sovereign of Hanover. He refers to the conquest of his people by the first NAPOLEON, and the expulsion of his ancestors from their dominions, but after a few years of exile they were brought back to Hanover by the course of events. He looks upon this as a case parallel with the present results of the last war, promises his people that either he or his successor will triumphantly return, and calls upon them to remain firm in their loyalty and faith, as they did in the disastrous days of the past. There is really something bordering on the heroic in the attitude of this old King, who bends not to misfortune and sells not his birthright for a mess of pottage, like the late Elector of Hesse Cassel. No exiled King ever received such tokens of homage from his people at home as this.

But the demonstration at home was still more significant. The unfurling of Hanoverian flags—white and yellow—was strictly forbidden. But the Hanoverians went "round the stump," if they could not cross over it, and helped themselves by all manner of other shrewd devices. Grocers exhibited in their show-windows white loaf sugar trimmed with yellow ribbons; numerous bouquets, composed exclusively of white and yellow roses or other flowers, adorned the windows; white and yellow wax candles were to be seen in the dwellings of the citizens, and the floors of the humble and the halls of the middle classes were strewn with white and yellow sands, and white and yellow matches were sold in the streets. Toward afternoon, the people, seeing that Prussians found themselves powerless to interfere, became more bold, decorated their children and servants with miniature Hanoverian flags and sent them into the streets, and in the evening a large concourse of young men formed themselves into a procession, and, unfurling a large national banner of Hanover, marched along King George-street and past the Prussian barracks, where troops were held in readiness. The throng sang Hanoverian airs, cheered King GEORGE, sneered at the Prussian, but the good sense of the commander, by holding back his troops, prevented a bloody outbreak. But the people were so excited that they could not close the day without some more warlike demonstration than simply singing, cheering and carrying banners. So they demolished the store of the only hatmaker in the city who had for sale Prussian military caps. The damage done has been imposed by the Prussian authorities upon the City of Hanover.

Now these spontaneous and, perhaps to some extent, boisterous outpourings of the sentiment of a whole people show plainly in what direction their feeling of loyalty lies, and that this direction does not point to Berlin. It also proves what we have said as introductory to these remarks that the Germans are not so easily moved to change their loyalty from one reigning house to another.

Politics and Civic Order.

The more nearly the time for our City elections approaches, the more necessary is it to reiterate warnings of the consequences which will ensue, if they are not conducted in a spirit of wisdom, and with regard to the real interests and safety of our fellow-citizens. Especially is it proper to remind the party which hopes to secure popular favor by bringing discredit upon the various commissions to which we owe so much of comfort and safety, that the good sense of the people will appreciate those efforts at their just value, and repudiate the politicians by whom they are made. New-York has been increasing every year, not only in wealth and magnificence, but also in a knowledge of what is essential to its preservation from evils of a very dangerous character. A common instinct has impelled an increasing and influential portion of our citizens to recognize the necessity for separating their ideas of mere electioneering campaigning from the permanent order which is above and beyond mere electioneering. It is more and more seen that the guardians of the public health and morals and of property, must be independent of politics altogether. Arrriving at the dimensions of the largest old world cities, and more than the splendor of many of them, New-York begins to understand that, with increased temptations to crime in its midst, there must be repressive forces which are neither at the beck and call of, nor to be displaced by, nor even to be reviled by, the needy seekers for place and patronage.

The dangers to which cities are liable are very numerous, and menacing. Few cities are so liable to those dangers as our own, which contains a large band of natives to whom liberty and licence are synonymous terms, and a large admixture of foreigners who, having never tasted of liberty at home, become intoxicated by their first experiences of it here. Then we have a peculiarly vicious and selfish system of lodging the poor. We have a system of selling the City's health to contractors whose creed is too often "How not to do it." And in fact there is among us a great need of stringent checks upon many reckless men and many corrupt things. These checks are provided by various organizations, whose honor is so far unimpeached, and to whom the blame of over zeal rather than any other is to be attached, if any can be attached at all. The Health Board, the Police Board, the Excise Board, the Fire Board, are not justly to be charged with shortcomings, and all are entitled to our gratitude and praise. They have all been maligned, insulted, their labors obstructed. But what do we not owe them? We sincerely believe that the creation and faithful labors of the Health Board, obstructed as it was by politicians, contractors, and owners of dens called dwellings, have saved thousands upon thousands of lives this Summer and Autumn, which would but for them have been swept away by cholera. The very men who harangue meetings against them perhaps owe their own not very valuable lives to the Health Board. So with the police. There need be no commendation passed upon it beyond that passed mentally by the least and best informed among us. The days of FERNANDO WOOD's police are passed, but they are remembered sufficiently to be available for contrasting with the present organization. Few will deny that the Fire Department is an advance upon the old one, which had neither discipline nor decency in too many instances, and which was, in fact, chiefly prized by politicians of a certain stripe as a facile though expensive political machine.

The most heartily abused Commission in New-York is the Excise Commission, and none with such want of reason. True, the Board has been over-zealous, perhaps, but that is an error which experience will correct, and indeed has somewhat corrected already. But suppose that no limit or check existed for the restraint of liquor-stores, concert-saloons, and all manner of vile haunts where drunkenness and vice go hand in hand with robbery and murder. Other cities of the size of ours would never dream for a single instant of abolishing such checks, and why should ours?

The City of New-York has been called the most corrupt in the Christian world. The reproach is not a just one, and has arisen, not from the extent of its corruption, but the open glorying in what other communities have usually taken pains to conceal. There is no more repulsive spectacle than that of an unblushing delight in wrong-doing, unless it be that of a party or an agitator sacrificing the honor, the welfare and the safety of his fellow-citizens for the sake of money or office. The good people of New-York should look to it that this great scandal shall not, even if it is impossible to be attempted, be repeated. We cannot afford to let misrule be rampant as it has too often been. The elections at hand must be watched by the intelligent and uncorrupt, and the true motives of those who would destroy the safeguards of the city, so that they may ascend to power, must be exposed and denounced.

LOOMING IN THE DISTANCE.—Mr. LORING says that Gen. BUTLER will, as soon as he takes his seat in Congress, move for the impeachment of the President. As the General is not yet elected, and if he be elected will not take said seat until December, 1867, the prospect is more distant than dreadful, which it is consolatory to know. Meanwhile, the hero of Dutch Gap may profitably study the achievements of another hero, whose deeds are recorded in Mother Goose's veracious history. His name was Benjamin, and he was also obese. But our BENJAMIN has some practice to go through before he can "eat the priest and all the people," as the older personage is reported to have done.

Mr. Beecher and His "Liberal" Opponents.

Probably but few of our readers have ever heard of a course of lectures, originated in Boston, called the "Parker Fraternity Course." The Association which has founded these lectures is an off-shoot from the Church built up by that vigorous thinker and heresiarch, the late THEODORE PARKER. He himself, it will be remembered, represented the most independent thought of his time. His blows were continually struck at bigotry and narrow-mindedness, and all which, *in his view*, fettered the liberty of the human mind.

He left the Unitarian body because he could not speak his mind there with sufficient freedom, and established a "society" wherein the utmost liberty of thought and expression was to be not only allowed but *encouraged*. The "Fraternity Association," which, since his death, has been professing to support and extend his principles, was supposed to outreach even *Parkerism* in its liberality; and to its lectures speakers have been invited of all possible beliefs and no-beliefs in the great questions of the day. Its members professed a desire to hear all sides of these subjects, and to be shocked at no difference of opinion. At length, however, one of their favorite orators, whose whole life had been a gallant warfare for human rights; who plead for liberty and humanity when they had few friends in public places; who had shed the glory of a matchless eloquence around the cause of the despised slave, and with a richness and power unequaled among our public men, had done more to indoctrinate the whole people in the creed of liberty, than all the lectures or preachings of the Anti-Slavery Party—this man, whose services alone gave him a claim to the utmost respect, was found differing from his old friends on a pure question of administration and expediency. In a moment this liberal fraternity, instead, as might have been expected, of asking him to state his side of the case, show forth their hatred of bigotry by cutting Mr. BEECHER off from their list of lecturers, and refusing to hear him!

Another of his former friends, the *Independent*, we observe, has, to the great loss of its readers, stricken out his sermons from their columns, as if his views on the Amendment might affect even his theology.

The extreme Anti-Slavery papers throughout the country pour forth abuse and calumny on the unfortunate reformer, who happens thus accidentally to differ from them.

We do not mention these things because Mr. BEECHER will be particularly injured by them. We presume he has no more desire to address the "Parker Fraternity" than the Fraternity to hear him, and an old soldier like him, in the war of reform, is used to giving and taking hard blows.

But we call attention to such phenomena because they indicate how little way, with all the froth of the platform, the true doctrine of liberality in opinion has made among our people. The descendants of the noble, even if too violent PARKER, are found to be as bigoted and illiberal as the most narrow-minded of their opponents. The *Independent* evidently has no idea of true independence of thought, and the ultra party persecute a long-tried leader because of a slight difference on a purely practical question. When a public man on conscientious grounds differs from his party and his set friends, men ought to respect such a bold independence, listen to his reasons, and then meet them with arguments—not begin by refusing to hear him, and end by calling him hard names.

We have not, by any means, enough of public men in this country who think for themselves, without reference to popular sympathies and the clamor of the crowd. There is nothing the nation needs more than just such men. It could do without many a plausible time-server and supple party-follower for the sake of one or two such honest and sturdy thinkers. Even their mistakes of judgment will do less harm than other men's correctness. The American people show too constant a monotony among their public men and thinkers. Truth need not be afraid of any adversary, and the errors of a great man can do nothing against free discussion.

A public man, too, has the right to claim respect for past services, and, though we think his judgment mistaken, to be listened to respectfully without having mud thrown at him.

Mr. BEECHER's difference with the Republican Party, as we understand it, was not on the justice of the Amendment, or on the right of the negro to suffrage and civil rights, or on the rightfulness of punishing traitors, but simply on the question of expediency, of making the Amendment a condition of admission for the rebel States.

He abandoned no principle; he simply believed that the rights of the negro would be better protected by the immediate admission of the insurgent States, on the ground that the Southern whites would be more inclined then to execute the laws in favor of the blacks.

This view may or may not be correct. At all events, it claims fair discussion; it should be met by argument, not nick-names, and its upholder deserves something better than the calumnies which the *Tribune* and the Boston *Commonwealth* have heaped on him.

AN IMPORTANT WORK IN PRESS.—The public will be gratified to learn that Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW, formerly Pastor of a Knoxville Church, is about to publish a valuable work, entitled *Hints on Etiquette, or How to Behave*. This gentleman's large experience in the pulpit—as a member of the Press, and as an occupant of the Gubernatorial Chair of Tennessee, in all of which positions his courteous manners and affable conversation caused him to be universally admired and respected, eminently fits him for the task. Mr. BROWNLOW's manuscript will, we understand, be revised by Messrs. STEVENS and B. WADE.

WHOSE FAULT WAS IT?—The Health Officer's last report alludes to a family living in Thomas-street who nearly all died of cholera, superinduced by the infectious character of some filthy bed-sacks from a cholera emigrant ship. How were these filthy bed-sacks obtained? There should be some responsibility somewhere.

The Laclede Races.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 12.

To-day has been a very exciting one on the Laclede Course. The first race, mile heats, free for all feather weights, premium $500, was won by *Count Bismarck*. Time, 1:45 and 1:45½. His competitors were *Bushwhacker*, *John Scott*, *Prairie Boy* and *Blue Flag*.

The second race, two mile heats, free for all, premium $1,000, was won by *Maggins*. Time, 3:41 and 3:43½. The competitors were *Stonewall Jackson*, *Derby*, *Ringmaster* and *Capper*.

The third race, three-mile heats, free for all, premium $2,000, was won by *Harry of the West*. Time, 5:35½ and 5:56. This was the most exciting race of the week. The time of the first heat is said to be remarkable.

The Evidence of a Marriage.

The incident upon which the story of Mr. OLIPHANT's recent novel called *Madonna Mary*, hinges, is the fancy of a fidgety man who had made a runaway marriage at Gretna Green, to have the marriage ceremony performed over again in the regular way, years afterward, thus exposing his wife to great suspicion and trouble long after he was dead and gone. Our novelists now-a-days not unfrequently find the germs of their stories in the actual occurrences of daily life, and if we were to look for such an origin for the story of *Madonna Mary*, it might perhaps be found in the circumstances which recently came out in a litigation in Scotland. The facts do not run exactly parallel with the fiction it is true, but they are near enough to require but a slight exercise of the author's imagination.

The litigation in question was a contest over the estates and the earldom of Breadalbane, amounting to about £50,000 per annum, beside the title, which was certainly enough to warrant quite a contest if there was any point about which to dispute. The facts which presented that point of dispute were briefly as follows: In 1781 an officer in the army, JAMES CAMPBELL by name, ran away with the wife of an apothecary named LUDLOW, living in the west of England. The guilty pair went to Edinburgh, where some kind of a marriage ceremony was performed, which of course was entirely null and void, for the woman's lawful husband did not die till three years after. CAMPBELL came with his regiment to this country and here he and Mrs. LUDLOW passed for man and wife as well before as after the death of her real husband. They afterward went back to the old country and after the birth of their only son in 1788 they lived in Scotland, where they were considered by every one as married. In 1800 CAMPBELL gave a power of attorney, describing her as his wife, and she was so described in legal proceedings instituted by him. Their son was recognized as legitimate, and succeeded to the estate without challenge on the death of his father's older brother.

This succession of his was, however, now challenged by a son of a younger brother, who claimed that there never was any marriage between JAMES CAMPBELL and Mrs. LUDLOW, except the one at Edinburgh during the life of Mr. LUDLOW. This claim was based mainly on the fact that when Mrs. CAMPBELL, so called, on the death of JAMES CAMPBELL, in 1807, claimed a pension as the widow of an officer, she referred exclusively to that sham marriage in Edinburgh.

The claims of the contending parties were, therefore, neither of them based upon positive evidence, but upon argument drawn from facts proved. For the one who was in possession there was the argument that as the parties had treated each other and been treated by the family as lawfully married, and their son as legitimate, there must have been a legal ceremony of marriage between them, the evidence of which was lacking; and for the claimant there was the argument that if there had been such a legal ceremony, Mr. CAMPBELL's widow would have referred to that instead of to the sham ceremony. This argument seems to us to have more weight than it had with the Court, for seven of the Judges decided in favor of the legitimacy of the party in possession, while two only came to the contrary conclusion.

The decision probably will make less disturbance than a contrary one, for it sustained the rightfulness of a possession which has lasted nearly fifty years.

The controversy gave rise to a great deal of discussion upon the reasonableness of that rule prevailing in Scotland of presuming a lawful marriage upon proof of cohabitation and reputation merely, and some of the papers argued very strenuously that the rule ought to be abrogated by statute, and formal proof required for the establishment of a marriage; and it cannot be denied that there is force in the arguments in favor of that rule. The wisdom of laws which direct the registration of marriages can not be denied; but it is a different thing to make that registration the sole and essential proof.

There was a very similar case before the courts in Pennsylvania, which is known as the case of Physick's estate. In this case, too, there was a connection between the parties—undoubtedly illicit in its origin—and an utter lack of any positive proof of a marriage between the parties. But there was also, as in the Scotch case, a crowd of circumstances indicating that a legal relation was afterwards created between the parties, and the Court there, like the Scotch Court, was called upon to pass upon the strength of conflicting presumptions. The result was the same in both cases. The presumption in favor of legality and legitimacy was held to be the more powerful. Such results are a strong argument against a modification of the old rule. Where a question arises as to the true character of the relation between a man and woman, it can generally be clearly determined unless lapse of time has destroyed the evidence; and if lapse of time has had that result the undisputed reputation of the legality of that relation should certainly be entitled to very great weight. Public policy will surely be better subserved by maintaining the presumption in favor of legality and legitimacy rather than the contrary one—and thus the Commissioners of the Code have done well, in our opinion, in proposing no change of the law on this point, but making the law declare to a marriage "the consent of parties capable of making it (the contract) is alone necessary," and that "consent to a marriage may be manifested in any form and may be proved like any other fact."

Virginia Railroads Consolidated.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, in session at Lynchburgh, Va., adopted a resolution yesterday in favor of consolidating the management of the railroads from Bristol, Tenn., to Norfolk, Va. This question has recently excited interest in this State. Gov. PIERREPONT and Gen. MAHONE were the most prominent advocates of the scheme of consolidation.

The Report of the Consolidation Denied.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 13.

Private dispatches from Lynchburgh say that the railroad consolidation scheme, instead of being approved, as announced this morning, was rejected by 116 majority.

Assembly Nomination.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN was to-day unanimously nominated for member of Assembly by the Radical Convention of the Oswego District.

THE BISHOP ELECT OF MONTANA AND NEVADA.—The following is of interest as relating to the action of the House of Bishops in this City last week, we clip from the *Church Journal*: "The new Missionary Bishop of Montana, Rev. DANIEL S. TUTTLE, rector of Zion Church, Morris, Otsego County, is but a young man, though but little younger than some of the most able and efficient Bishops in the House were, when they were elected to that office. In scholarship, in maturity and soberness of judgment, in practical acquaintance with the business and ways of the world, and with the work of the church, in the power, not only of dealing with parochial interests, but also of combining and animating church effort and life in the regions around him, he is far in advance of his years. His physical activity and energy are remarkable in a young man of such intellectual elevation and high aims. To put an end to stories which have already been started as to the youth of Mr. TUTTLE, we would add that, though not quite 30 years of age at the time of his election, he is within so few weeks of it that he will be canonically competent in that respect, before the necessary preliminaries for his consecration can possibly be completed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 13.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The following official correspondence relative to the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS was made public this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1866.

SIR: A special term of the Circuit Court of the United States was appointed for the first Tuesday of October, 1866, at Richmond, Va., for the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS on the charge of treason. It now appears that there will be no session of that Court in Richmond during the present month, and doubts are expressed whether the regular term, which by law should commence on the fourth Monday of November next, will be held. In view of this obstruction, and the consequent delay in proceeding with the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS now pending in that Court, and there being, so far as I am informed, no good reason why the Civil Courts of the United States are not competent to exercise adequate jurisdiction within the district or circuit in which the State of Virginia is included, I deem it proper to request your opinion as to what further steps, if any, should be taken by the Executive with a view to a speedy, public and impartial trial of the accused, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 12, 1866.

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to state my opinion upon the question propounded in your letter of the 6th, as to what further may be proper or expedient to be done by the Executive in reference to the custody of Mr. DAVIS, and the prosecution for treason now pending against him in the Circuit Court of the United States for Virginia. I am clearly of the opinion that there is nothing in the present condition of Virginia to prevent the full exercise of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. The actual state of things and your several proclamations of peace, and of the restoration of civil order, guaranty to the civil authorities, Federal and State, immunity against military control or interference. It seems to me that in this particular that there is no necessity for further action on the part of the Executive in the way of proclamation, especially as Congress at the last session required the Circuit Court of the United States to be held at Richmond, on the first Monday of May, and the fourth Monday of November in each year, and authorized special or adjourned terms of that Court to be ordered by the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court at such time, and on such notice as he might prescribe, with the same power and jurisdiction as at regular terms. This is an explicit recognition by Congress that the state of things in Virginia admits the holding of the United States Courts in that State. The obstruction you refer to cannot, it seems to me, be removed by any Executive order, so far as I am advised. It arises, as follows: Congress on the 22d of May, 1866, passed an act providing that the Circuit Court of the United States for Virginia should be held at Richmond on the first Monday of May, and on the fourth Monday of November in each year; and further providing that all suits and other proceedings which stand continued to any other time and place should be deemed continued to the place and time prescribed by the act. The special or adjourned session which was ordered by the Court to be holden at Richmond in the present month of October, was considered as abrogated by this act. This left the regular term to be holden on the fourth Monday of November, and if there had been no further legislation by Congress, no doubt could exist as to the competency of the Chief-Justice and the District Judge of that Court then to try Mr. DAVIS. But on the 23d of July, 1866, Congress passed an act to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial circuits. Among other changes made in the Circuit Courts by this act, is a change of the Fourth Circuit, to which the Chief-Justice had been allotted. As this circuit stood prior to this act, when allotted to the Chief-Justice, it embraced Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and West Virginia. It was changed by this act by excluding Delaware and adding South Carolina. It is understood that doubts exist whether this change in the States comprising the circuit will not require a new allotment. Whether this doubt is well founded or not, it is certain that the Executive cannot interfere; for, although under certain peculiar circumstances the Executive has power to make an allotment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, yet these circumstances do not exist in this case. A new allotment, if necessary, can only be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court or by Congress, perhaps only by Congress. Mr. DAVIS remains in custody at Fortress Monroe precisely as he was held in January last, when, in answer to a resolution of Congress, you reported communications from the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General, showing that he was held to await trial in the Civil Courts. No action was then taken by Congress in reference to the place of custody. No demand has since been made for his transfer into civil custody. The District-Attorney of the United States for the District of Virginia, where Mr. DAVIS stands indicted for treason, has been notified that the prisoner would be surrendered to the United States Marshal, upon a *capias*, under the indictment; but the District-Attorney declines to have the *capias* issued, because there is no other place within the district where the prisoner could be so safely kept, or where his personal comfort and health could be so well provided for. No application has been made within my knowledge by the counsel for Mr. DAVIS for a transfer of the prisoner to civil custody. Recently an application was made by his counsel to transfer from Fortress Monroe to Fort Lafayette, on the ground chiefly of sanitary considerations. A reference was promptly made to a board of surgeons, whose report was decidedly adverse to the change, on the score of health and personal comfort. I am unable to see what further action can be taken on the part of the Executive to bring the prisoner to trial. Mr. DAVIS must for the present remain where he is, until the Court which has jurisdiction to try him shall be ready to act, or until his custody is demanded under lawful process of the Federal Courts. I would suggest that to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, an order be issued to the commandant of Fortress Monroe to surrender the prisoner to civil custody whenever demanded by the United States Marshal upon process from the Federal Courts.

I send herewith a copy of a letter from the United States District Attorney for Virginia, to which I beg to call your attention.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed) HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY FOR VIRGINIA,
NORFOLK, Oct. 18, 1866.

Hon. Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General of the United States:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit herewith the substance of the verbal statement I made you a few days since in answer to your question why no demand had been made upon the military authorities for the surrender of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in order that he might be tried upon the indictments found against him in the United States Circuit Court, at the term held at Norfolk, in May last. Two reasons have influenced me in not taking any steps for removing him from their custody. The one relates to his safe keeping. The other to his own personal comfort and health. I have never had any doubt but that he would be delivered to the United States Marshal for the District whenever he should have demanded him on a *capias* or any other civil process.

But you can readily understand that so soon as he goes into the hands of that officer, upon any action had by me, his place of confinement would be one of the State jails of Virginia. At Fortress Monroe all necessary precautions can be and are taken to prevent his escape. Over the internal police of a State jail the Marshal has no authority—and the custody of the prisoner could not be secured save at a very great expense. Mr. DAVIS is now in as comfortable quarters as the most of those occupied by the army officers at the Fort. The location is a healthy one. His family have free access to him. He has full opportunity for exercise in the open air. If his health be feeble, remove him to one of the State jails, and his condition, instead of being bettered, would in all respects be much for the worse. His counsel probably understand all this, and I think will not be likely to take any steps which would decrease the personal comforts or endanger the life of their client.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. H. CHANDLER,
United States District-Attorney for Virginia.

THE PAYMENT OF THE BOUNTIES.

In the regulations promulgated from the War Department regarding the payment of bounties under the Act of July 28, 1866, it is prescribed that soldiers enlisted for three years or during the war who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under the act. The subject having been under the consideration of the accounting officer and the Paymaster-General, the second Comptroller of the Treasury is of opinion that the 20th day of August, 1866, the date of the President's proclamation, declaring the rebellion to be at an end, should be taken as the date of the termination of the war within the meaning of the rule referred to. As enlistments under the act of July 22, 1861, ceased on the 18th of July, 1866, no soldier enlisted under that act could have been discharged on account of the termination of the war before serving two years.

DEPARTURE OF BARON STOECKL, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

BARON STOECKL, for many years representative of the Emperor of Russia to this Government, waited on the President yesterday, accompanied by the Secretary of State, to take a formal official leave, prior to his final departure from this country. The interview was of an interesting character, both from the intimate friendly relations of the two Governments and the popularity of the retiring Minister. The Russian Government will be represented by M. WALDEMAR BODISCO, who has been attached to the Legation for a number of years. He was introduced as *Charge d' Affaires* in the usual appropriate manner.

THE FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.

The rain ceased about noon, but the Potomac has been rising rapidly all day, and the indications are that the water will be as high as in the destructive freshets of former years. The canal has overflowed, and many of the houses along the northern bank are submerged. The inmates of some of the ranches in the neighborhood were obliged to leave their tenements on rafts, piloted by newsboys. The water in the canal attained its greatest height at about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when it reached within a few inches of the top of the fence at the southeast corner of the White lot, south of the President's, and covered a portion of the grounds used by the base-ball clubs. East of this lot for some distance the water was full of men and women wading for *terra firma*, waist deep, bringing off furniture and clothing.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The commissions of the following officers, heretofore appointed and announced, were signed by the President to-day: BILLINGTON C. WHITING, of California, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the District of California; SAMUEL D. CLAY, Postmaster at Gardiner, Me.; SUMNER S. RICHARD, at Saco, Me.; HIRAM W. DIXON, at Hudson, N. Y.; LEMUEL B. PIKE, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; ACHILLES SCOTTERDAY, at Gallipolis, Ohio, and JACOB R. HUBBARD, at Dayton, Ohio.

THEFT AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

ASBURY N. THOMPSON, who was arrested yesterday, had a hearing to-day on the charge of having stolen at various times articles of clothing and small stores from the Inspection building at the Navy-yard in this city. Some of the goods have already been recovered—a portion of them at the residence of the prisoner. The entire amount of the larceny is between $12,000 and $15,000, including $10,000 worth of silk handkerchiefs. The accused was held to appear before the Court in default of $10,000 bail.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Additional Official Returns.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The correct official returns for Alleghany County are as follows: GEARY's majority 7,676, MOREHEAD's majority 3,052; WILLIAMS' majority in Alleghany County is 3,100, with Butler and Armstrong yet to hear from.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 13.

We have the following official majorities: Blair County—GEARY, 752. Cambria County, CLYMER, 652. Mifflin County—CLYMER, 110. Greene County—CLYMER, 1,531; GEARY, 704.

Westmoreland County—Geary, 5,046; Clymer, 6,113.

Juniata County—Clymer, 298 majority.

LOUISIANA.

Rumor that Gov. Wells will Remove the Sheriffs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 13.

It is rumored and credited that Gov. WELLS has secretly issued or is about publicly issuing a proclamation removing all the Sheriffs elected last Spring, and appointing others to fill their places. The decision of the Supreme Court is that he cannot do this.

MEXICO.

Various Reports of Things About to be Done.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The latest intelligence from the Rio Grande, which is to the 4th inst., states that HINAJOSA had made another abortive attempt to take Matamoras from CANALES, but had failed.

There was also a report that CORTINA had gone to Monterey to help ESCOBEDO and TREVINO defend that city against Gen. MEJIA, who with a force of 8,000 to 12,000 Imperialists, was said to be approaching it.

Another report was that CORTINA was about to attack CANALES in Matamoras, and that TREVINO was on his way from Monterey with a like purpose.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Queen Emma Sailed—Alleged Attempt at Fraud—Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Queen EMMA and suite sailed in the steamer *Vanderbilt*, to-day, for Honolulu.

WILLIAM A. ALDRICH commenced a suit yesterday against CHARLES W. BROOKS & Co., for an attempt at fraud, in assigning to the creditors of that firm a claim against ALDRICH for $157,000, which had been paid in full. BROOKS & Co., published a card in which they deny the accusation, and denounce it as a malignant libel.

Eastern telegrams give more firmness to all kinds of cotton goods. There is some advance in mining shares: Savage, $1,210; Yellow Jacket, $720; Belcher, $75; Imperial, $76. Legal Tenders, 70⅜.

Wheat—holders are firm; sales 1,000 sacks, yesterday, of select, at $1 65 per 100 pounds.

The brig *Timandia*, from Ocholsk Sea, brings 60 tons of codfish.

THE PACIFIC.

Heavy Failure—Fire in a Coal Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 13.

A Victoria dispatch says that the Billingham Bay coal mine is on fire, and that a steamer has sailed with hose to convey water to the mine.

Her Majesty's steamer *Grant* had sailed from Victoria for San Francisco.

APPENHEIMER & Co., of Frazer River, had failed, with liabilities of $200,000.

Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 13.

At 11:30 o'clock last night, about five minutes after the audience had left the Louisville Theatre, it took fire and is now a mass of ruins. The Jewish Synagogue, in the rear, is on fire, with all probability of the flames being extinguished with slight damage. For a time the destruction of several contiguous buildings seemed imminent, but they are now out of danger.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 13.

The destruction of the theatre last night involved an estimated loss of $70,000, which is insured for $10,000.

The loss to the Jewish Synagogue was small, and is fully covered by insurance.

The Storm at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Oct. 13.

Vessels arriving in the harbor to-day report a heavy northeast storm prevailing along the coast.

The steamer *Wm. Kennedy*, for Boston, and numerous sailing vessels are detained in consequence of the storm.

The wind is blowing freshly, and a heavy sea is running to-night.

Nomination in the Fourteenth District.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Republican Union Congressional Convention for the Fourteenth District nominated to-day for Congress, Hon. J. H. RAMSEY, President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Democrats in the Seventh District have nominated LEVERETT SALTONALL, of Newton, for Congress.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION.

The Session in Baltimore—Public Meeting—Address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The American Freedmen's Union Commission concluded its session in Baltimore on Thursday. The report of the General Secretary showed that the Commission has sustained during the past year 760 teachers, maintained 301 schools, and distributed half a million of dollars in supplies, while its organization has been extended into nearly every State North and South. Hon. Chief Justice CHASE was elected President of the Commission, and has accepted the position.

A mass meeting was held at the Front-street Theatre on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People. Chief Justice CHASE presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. BEECHER, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Judge RUSSELL, of Boston, and Hon. H. L. BOND.

Of Mr. BEECHER's remarks the Baltimore *American* gives the following sketch:

Chief Justice CHASE, in presenting Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, said it was unnecessary to introduce the next speaker. The civilized world knows HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER said: My friends and fellow-citizens, the last time, as it was the first time, in which it was my privilege and pleasure to speak in this city and State, it was accounted no small thing that a known Abolitionist could stand in Baltimore before an assemblage to speak his sentiments without interruption, and afterwards without recalcitration. I did not even think then, though I was abused, and though I felt that in the meeting that then was convened there were some who might stand advanced in their ideas upon the subject then discussed, I certainly did not expect that so soon again I should be invited to Baltimore, not to speak upon general topics, but to coöperate with your own citizens in this advanced work of educating the black people. For if there has been one thing that has been a characteristic of Slavery—if there has been one thing that divided as a line and a wall between liberty and bondage—it has been that liberty should have intelligence, and that bondage should have ignorance. That such has been true since tyranny learned its bad art in this world, has been just as true upon this continent, and among this people, as when NERO lived, or the Pharaohs, or the Cæsars. If you will oppress men, you must extinguish the light of reason in them, to do away with their manhood. If you would hold men in bondage peaceably and profitably, you must do it by making them so much less men; and in Slavery all that goes to make a slave content is that which is subtracted from his actual manhood, and you then take away the pith, the spirit and the power of the immortal being before you can make him a contented slave, which is to make him a beast. So far on has liberty wrought its blessings, that in this late slave but earliest freed State, in this City of Baltimore—where, I think, ten years ago my welcome would not have been acceptable to me—[laughter] already there is a spirit sprung up that makes me think I am in New-England again. For if there is one thing, aside of Yankee notions, that they are peculiar for, it is for schools. They have a prejudice in favor of educating their children; everywhere there it is "edication," "edication," "edication." And, to see the same spirit here, the same faith in it, the same fervor in prosecuting it, makes me feel at home even in Baltimore. And, now you propose to educate the poorest, the most despised, the most beloved and abhorred race on the continent. For the testimony borne to our ears by the masters has always been that they loved their dear slaves. And yet a strong Yankee prejudice has prevailed that Southern men abhorred them. But when we propose to enfranchise, when we begin to dignify them by their own proper name of men, when we propose to open their understandings that God gave them and intone the moral sense, and enrich the social nature, and make them blossom in all the beauty of moral and social excellence, we are met almost with scowls and derision at the thought of educating black men. And in this I see but the trait of universal human nature. To love is inspired by the grace of God. To hate comes by nature. Since the world began, without education, from the mere beastly impulses of human nature, hating has been broad and easy and generous and strong; loving has come late, and even when the summer of Christianity declined upon the earth, it was the Indian Summer, after all, that brought in the deeds of love. The last and the latest, nipped too soon by the swift-coming Winter, for these are artificial; the other is natural. That is graft, and the other is wild in the stock that easily overgrows the graft. It is proposed, however, to approach the most despised and downtrodden and neglected people, poor and without industry, it is said; without economy, without capacity to take care of themselves, a waste, as it is charged—we propose to take these men as raw material and see if we can work them up into something. It we cannot find in them a manhood, we are met at once with this gigantic prejudice. Now, do you recollect that when our Master was upon earth, romantic and beautiful as the scene is, standing in Jerusalem, walking through Samaria, hovering around the edge of the Lake of Gennesaret, in the eyes of the Jews he stood almost alone, not interpreted even to the comprehension of his own Disciples—there was one solitary man in Judea, and that was the Lord Jesus Christ, whom God knew—beloved son, indeed—but whom man knew not, and knew not simply because there was not that moral illumination by which they could understand the greatness of his ideas, and when, therefore, he would teach them what was the first point of divergence where the Jew and the Saviour went asunder, was this, that he taught them that the Samaritans were folks. The Jew was ready to hear that the Jews were people, and if God, the Christ, would hold his throne in Jerusalem it would be well, and so the mother came with her two children and wanted the Lord Jesus Christ to make them high officers of the kingdom, prime minister and treasurer. Let one sit on the right hand and the other on the left, where the pocket and the sceptre were and could be reached by their hands. But the Saviour said, can they drink of the cup that I shall drink of and take up and bear the suffering that I shall bear? Can they suffer for other men? Can they live despising the public sentiment of the day in which they dwell? Can they come down to the bottom for the sake of lifting the whole society up? If they can do this thing, let them be my followers, and bear the burdens that I shall bear with the least complaint, carrying all with a sweet humility, praying for their enemies, and suffering under stripes—that is my cup and my suffering. If they can do this, let them come. But the moment Christ said these words of humiliation—"I have come to preach to the Jews and the Samaritans"—all the human pride of the Jewish tribes spoke forth. Jews are very good people, but Samaritans are accursed. Nay, more, when our Saviour attempted to teach the Jews that there was, outside of Judea, a people to whom he had come equal with their own, it was considered a capital offence, and a crime that justified mobs and riots, for, just as it is in our day, they disapproved of mobs in general, and only approved them in particular cases. And when, therefore, our Master ventured upon speaking upon sundry occasions of the Gentiles, they argued with him, picking up stones for argument. They felt precisely the same feeling that is now among us. What was it? Esteem for all the Jews, but as for talking about those Gentiles, what under God's name had they to desire for them, or that they deserved? They are Gentiles. We are the pious Jews. Well, that was at Judea, and those were the old Jews that felt so. Well, go to Greece, and ask them how they felt on this subject. They divided the whole world into two classes—Greeks and barbarians. Everybody born in Greece was a Greek, but everybody that was not, was a nobody. And so all the world over. Go to Rome. How did they feel? Roman citizenship made the men. Outside of that they were menials the world over. And in later days, those who were the descendants of the original Christians, who were despised as a sect in Judea, when they became the dominant sect of the Christian world, how did they look upon the Jews? Just as the Jewish fathers had looked on their fathers—despised them, tormented them, persecuted them, and destroyed them ruthlessly, as if the Jew had been but another name for a wild and ravenous beast. Come down now to France, and you will find the French believe the Kingdom of God is of them, and that all the races of the world are to be remitted to the righteous anger of God; while in Great Britain the Frenchman is considered but little better than a poor frog. Come across the water to the modest New-England, and you will find that wisdom is of the Yankees. If you emigrate South, you will find that the gentlemen are the people. Why, this trait of despising everybody but themselves is a trait of universal human nature, and it is a trait at which human nature touches the animal kingdom. And it is that that you here by virtue of your double constitution and the second part of that, that you are beasts before you are men. This is the legacy left us from our animal nature and origin, that mere power is lawful supremacy. Now, again, this came up in Christ, and from His day it has wearily but steadily felt its way onward to the institution of a higher nobility than that which comes from patriots, or political titles—one that springs from essential moral qualities. For the Master said, not that all men were alike, for they were not, and He never would pronounce anything that was false in fact; not that society ought to be a dead level without gradations; but there is a law of life that subordinates men into classes. But the peculiarity of the Master's teaching was that you owe a debt of service just in proportion as you are superior. There is to be a subordination, but you that are strong must bear the infirmities of the weak and seek not to please yourselves—even Christ sought not to please Himself. By as much as you are more enlightened, you must teach them, not oppose them. By as much as you are more refined, you must teach men, not scorn them. What kind of a Christian is he that says to you, "My father was a gentleman, and I am a gentleman, and I have been educated, and I know art and music, and I know all learning, and I have the gift of eloquence, and wealth and position, and none of these possess them, and they must not come up to my level." What does Christ, the master, think of all this? There is one class of men that the Saviour never had compassion for, and to whom he only spoke in tones of thunder, "Woe, woe, woe." They were the religionists of that day that took their culture, and their conscience, and their particularity, and in their sordid selfishness gathered their robes about them, and said, "We are the men cultured in understanding, refined in taste, and all others are the soil that must serve us." To them the Saviour spoke damnation in every rolling tide of thunder, for he deemed no crime so treacherous to God as that men should have power and culture only that they might make others unhappy. Obedience to God has its first development in love to men. "He that says I love God and hate his neighbor," says the Apostle, "is a liar"—and I say amen. He that pretends he is a Christian and scorns the very men who, if Christ lived on earth, he would consort with, and because they are weak trample upon their weakness, because they are ignorant refuses to teach them—if there is one man on earth upon whom I would charge infidelity, it is that cultured, refined, portentous Christian that will not touch with the hem of his garment the poor and the despised beneath him. And when they cry, "Lord, open unto us," to them will come forth, not those reverberating tones, but those still, small, searching tones of judgment, "Depart, I never knew you." "What, not know me? I was a deacon; I was an elder in the church; I was a minister, and broke the bread of communion in Thy name, and taken up collections for charity in Thy name, and preached the best orthodoxy, and in Thy name have done wondrous things." And He will say: "You despised the poor—they had no helper—they had none to defend them—you took counsel of the rich—you were in sympathy with the strong—you let the poor go by day by day, and never spoke with them—depart from me, I never knew you." The simplest element of the New Testament, if there is any one more striking than another, is that the men who were ordained, were ordained, not to a crown, not to the nobles, not to the rich, but to the poor of this world. When John sent disciples, hearing of the great uproar that was made respecting this mysterious stranger—"Who are you? Are you the Lord that should come, or look we for another?" In our day we would have examined him on the catechism and the commentaries. But Christ vindicated his mission otherwise. "Go tell John the things you see and hear. The sick are healed, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the dead are raised," and the climax was yet to come, "and the poor have the Gospel preached unto them." And when that was told to John, he said, "Then this is God." It is not recorded that he said so, but I know he did. Probably such a thing was never dreamed of before as that the Christ clothed in supernal power, and whom the Jews coveted for their King, that this Man should give himself up to the poor. He did eat in rich men's houses. He did consort with the cultured, with the priests, the scribes, the Pharisees; but then he went and sat down with the publicans and sinners—and what happened when he did that? There was a witching charm about Him, in His voice or in His benign manner, in His loving earthly ministrations, that when he was known to be in my place, not only were sick brought around Him, but many despairing hearts came to Him seeking for something better than they could obtain from aught else on earth. And the poor, abandoned woman came and wept at his feet, and washed them with her tears and wiped them with her hair. The poor, miserable sinners of every grade came round about Him, and the proud Pharisee says: "See, He sitteth with sinners." But Christ replied: "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to a physician, but they that are sick," and He went down from the temple and gave himself up to the common people. If the power of God is interposed to lift up the whole of the human society, it must come down to the lowest man, and when He lifts him up, everything above would go up too. It is a part of the Divine economy that the whole earth's society shall grow stronger, and richer and more pure, and perfect as Christian men and women, but first before all other things, stronger than all other things, we are to see that the poor have the Gospel preached to them. Love draws life to life. When I love a man it is because I see that in him that is loveable. It is because his understanding and mine have affinities, his imagination and mine have harmonies, and our affections intersphere and are in concord. Therefore you cannot love that which is your opposite, your antithesis. If I choose my companion, let me find that which is sweet, and pure, and variously beautiful. But if I am out on the Sabbath on a mission of mercy, and pass my neighbor's child well dressed and well cared for, I feel and see he does not need my attention, and others I may pass less richly attired but still give evidences that they are nurtured and protected, but I give no heed to them. But if I find a swearing, little, dirty, unkempt, ragged sinner, and I say, "Why, here's my prey," and I go to these miserable little wretches, because they are sweet—why, they are as sour as vinegar—because they are good—the very essence of rascality is in them. That is benevolence. We love by likeness; we are benevolent by dissimilarities. If you have the spirit of the Gospel in you, if there is a place more despised, more degraded than another, there is the point where your heart will be first attracted, and there you will labor diligently. Where men touch the ground, there is the vastest part of the population. But one hundred feet in the air and you do not touch men, and one hundred and fifty feet up in the air is heathenism. Commend me to those men who, though rich and strong, do as Christ did—made himself of no reputation, took upon himself the form of man, humbled himself as a servant, and suffered death—even the death of the Cross—that he might bring salvation down to the wickedest and the lowest. In the name of your Master whom you must meet at the judgment seat, take care of God's poor. "It were better for a man that he had never been born than to harm one of the least of these, my little ones." If one of your minister were to pray for the poor, and mean by that negroes, how many churches would that be tolerated in your city to-day. But it will not be so a great while. In ten years there will not be a church in Baltimore in which sacrifices shall not be made for this outcast race. Great changes take place in every city. The Southern people are more impetuous, more generous, more genial, and when they do come it is with power and suddenness. Are negro schools sustained in Maryland? Do men who want office plead that they have been the defenders and protectors of the negroes? The mode now in vogue in some sections of the country of treating the negro is neither politically wise nor Christianly right. A father cannot make his son anything, a mother her daughter, that they please. You cannot make a living creature any thing, one way or the other. If he has the right thing in him you cannot crush him. If he has not, you cannot ennoble him. Every body has to make himself. If he has the stuff in him it will tell. All that you can do is to give him a chance. Speaking for the negro, and in his name, I say that is all they ask of you—a fair field, fair play, a chance such as you have had, schools and liberty, and they will take care of supporting them. Let them have a chance for enlightenment and then for labor, and without any hesitancy they will prove what is in them. To the young men of Maryland I say, come forth as teachers. In the face of the solemnities of the great final scene and final rewards, so discharge your duties toward the poor among you as you shall wish then you had done when you stand before the throne of your Father and their Father and hear Him say, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these ye did it unto me." [Great applause.]

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Brainard.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11.

The death of Dr. DANIEL BRAINARD, which occurred last evening, at the Sherman House, will not only spread a feeling of gloom over this city, where he has so long resided, and been so greatly admired and respected, but will be felt in scientific circles throughout the world. One of the first surgeons of the present day, enjoying a reputation in this country and Europe, coextensive with the noble profession to which he had devoted his life, has fallen a victim to the cholera—a disease to which he had paid much attention, and which he dreaded above all other things. He had just returned from Europe, where he had passed a year in travel and study. He came home to fall a victim to the destroyer, which had but a few weeks preceded him. He was attacked by the first symptoms on Tuesday night. Every assistance that medical skill and unremitting attention could give him was rendered, but he sank gradually until 9:15 P. M., on Wednesday, October 10, when he breathed his last. In the first stages of his illness he suffered much bodily pain, but this was overcome, and during the day preceding his death he was tranquil and for the most part unconscious.

Dr. BRAINARD was born near Rome, New-York, about the year 1814, being fifty-two years of age at the time of his death. He graduated at Jefferson University, Philadelphia, practiced medicine for a year or two in the State of New-York, and removed to this city in 1836, where he has made his home ever since, except the first Winter, which he spent in St. Louis, giving a course of lectures on anatomy. Returning from that city he opened an office in a small wooden building situated where the *Tribune* building now stands, and gave lectures to students on his favorite branch of science.

He was married in Naperville, Illinois, some 25 years ago, to the daughter of Col. SLEIGHT, one of the old residents of that city. In 1843 Rush Medical College was founded, mainly through the influence and efforts of Dr. BRAINARD, and he was made its President, which office, together with the Professorship of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, he held till his decease. During this time he superintended the medical education of about twelve hundred young men, who are now scattered through the country, and who owe much of their success to his instruction. Within a few years he has made two or three visits to Europe, studying the methods of practice in the principal cities, Paris, Berlin, Leipsic and others, and by his remarkable powers of mind and aptitude for discovery, adding much to his acquirements in medical and surgical science, as well as other departments of learning. In Paris he experimented largely on the poison of serpents, and discovered an antidote in the use of iodine. He is also the author of several improvements in the practice of surgery, well known and widely appreciated in the profession, and are now used throughout the civilized world. He returned from his last visit to Europe in the latter part of last month, for the purpose of delivering the Winter course of lectures at Rush College, proposing to go back in the Spring. On Tuesday last, at 5 in the afternoon, he gave one of his remarkable lectures to his class in the College, in which he referred, somewhat at length, to the treatment of cholera. Dr. BRAINARD was a man of decided intellectual power and acquirements, aside from his professional eminence. He had his peculiarities of address, and was deemed by many unapproachable and reserved, but thousands can attest to his genuine kindness of heart and genial feelings, and also to his rectitude in his dealings with others. He made no parade of his attachments, and cared little, apparently, for forms. He was a man of great perseverance, and of methodical business habits. He devoted much time and labor to the great enterprise of uniting the lakes and the Mississippi by a ship canal, and compiled and circulated a large amount of statistical information on this subject. The death of this eminent man is not only a severe blow to the institution of which he was the head, but is also a heavy loss to the profession and the community. Though he left no published works, his attainments and discoveries will be an endearing monument to his memory.

Dr. BRAINARD leaves a wife and two children, who are now residing in Europe—a son about 18, and a daughter some 20 years of age.

Death of a Naturalist.

From the Chicago Journal, Oct. 8.

In a San Francisco dispatch one day last week it was announced that "Col. KENNICOTT," one of the leaders of the overland Russian-American Telegraph Expedition, died suddenly last May, in the far-off Northwestern coast. The gentleman referred to was Mr. ROBERT KENNICOTT, son of "the old Doctor" KENNICOTT, residing near this city. Mr. KENNICOTT was a young man of great proficiency in natural history and the natural sciences, and was one of the most devoted and accomplished naturalists in the United States. He was formerly connected with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, but of late years had become actively identified with the Chicago Academy of Sciences, for which he made many successful researches, and to which he contributed many valuable collections of specimens. He left here about two years ago, to join the overland telegraph expedition, both from his love of adventure in the wilds of nature, and in order that he might pursue his researches in natural science. The news of his death gives general grief to a large circle of friends in this city.

Death of Alphonse Lourat.

Mr. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, who died in Paris early in September, came to New-York when a young man, in 1827, and remained in business as a merchant until 1844, when he retired with a competent fortune, and returned to France, where, too enterprising to remain idle, he embarked in the construction of railways, by which he added largely to his fortune.

Mr. LOUBAT, while in this country, became warmly attached to our institutions and people. Nor did his subsequent long residence in Paris at all weaken his affection for America. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. LOUBAT was one of the few Frenchmen earnestly in favor of the Government and Union. Highly intelligent, and well informed by travel with the South, as well as the North, he spoke understandingly and with effect. His relations with men high in positions were intimate, and in this way his knowledge and zeal told in our favor.

Mr. LOUBAT'S hospitalities at his mansion in the Rue Mogadore, and at his villa between Paris and Versailles, refined and cordial, are pleasingly remembered by his American friends. He married (a sister of Mr. JOSEPH GAILLIARD) in this country, who, with one son, survive and inherit his large estate, of which the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this City, forms a part.

In mind and manners Mr. LOUBAT was bright and attractive. He was much respected here and in Paris for the many good qualities of his head and heart. He had been, up to the hour of his death, in the enjoyment of his usual good health.

Albert Sidney Johnston—A Written Epitaph Upon his Tomb.

The New-Orleans *Times* states that a lady correspondent, in a recent stroll through the St. Louis Cemetery, in that city, visited the grave of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, and found the following written epitaph pasted upon a rough board attached to the tomb. She copied it *verbatim*, hoping the author might be made known:

IN MEMORIAM.
Behind this stone is laid,
For a season,
ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
A General in the army of the Confederate States,
Who fell at Shiloh, Tenn.,
On the sixth day of April, A. D.,
Eighteen hundred and sixty-two;
A man tried in many high offices
And critical enterprises,
And found faithful in all.
His life was one long sacrifice of interest to conscience;
And even that life, on a woful Sabbath,
Did he yield as a holocaust to his country's need.
Not wholly understood was he while he lived;
But, in his death, his greatness stands confess'd
In a people's tears.
Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting
In that finer ambition which makes men great and pure.
In his honor—impregnable;
In his simplicity—sublime.
No country e'er had a truer son—no cause a nobler champion;
No people a bolder defender—no principle a purer victim
Than the dead Soldier
Who sleeps here!
The cause for which he perished is lost—
The people for whom he fought are crushed—
The hopes in which he trusted are shattered—
The Flag he loved guides no more the charging lines;
But his fame, consign'd to the keeping of time, which,
Happily, is not so much the tomb of Virtue as its shrine,
Shall, in the years to come, fire modest worth to noble ends.
In honor, now, our great captain rests;
A bereaved people mourn him.
Three commonwealths proudly claim him;
And history shall cherish him
Among those choicer spirits, who, holding their conscience unmix'd with blame,
Have been, in all conjunctures, true to themselves, their country, and their God.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The citizens of Dooly County, Ga., at a meeting in Vienna on the 3d inst., resolved:

That while we are opposed to conferring political privileges on the colored race in our midst, giving them a voice in the Government, investing them with the elective franchise, and allowing them to take part in the administration of justice, we yet deem it just and politic that they should be protected in their civil rights, and that they should be made useful and productive members of the community by enlightening their minds and improving their morals. But we utterly repudiate and repel the charge of a disposition and intention upon the part of the whites to wrong or oppress them.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, having doubted the report that the New-Orleans *Picayune* favored the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, in its issue of the 9th inst. says: "We have since read in the *Picayune* of Oct. 2, an article under the caption of 'Practical Reflections on the Constitutional Amendment,' that fully justifies the belief that our New-Orleans cotemporary would be willing to see the South submit to that deep degradation. We can only express our regrets."

A correspondent of the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* nominates the following ticket for 1868: For President, SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana; for Vice-President, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. The correspondent adds: "I think that, for the performance of the duties of that high office an accomplished civilian like COLFAX is preferable, on many accounts, to a military chieftain, even though that chieftain be the brave and patriotic General of the armies of the Union, whose name will live in history to endless future ages."

The Republican Convention of the Massachusetts Ninth Congressional District is to be held at Greenfield, Oct. 17. Among the candidates is Col. WILLIAM S. CLARK, formerly of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment. Col. ALVAH CROCKER, of Fitchburgh, who was early mentioned as a candidate, has withdrawn his name and urges the reëlection of Mr. WASHBURN, and many others favor that gentleman's renomination, although he has expressed a desire to retire at the close of the present Congress.

A political meeting at Perry, Ga., Oct. 2, adopted the following resolution: "That the soldiers of the Federal army, who were in convention assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Philadelphia Convention, have our hearty indorsement; for, as we have not lost all our chivalry at the South, when the hour of trial comes, to save a common Union, they will not find us wanting."

At the session of the Universal Peace Society in Philadelphia, last week, a letter was read from Mr. GERRIT SMITH, in which he expressed much interest in the movement, but confessed himself still somewhat undecided in regard to the absolute sacredness of human life under all circumstances.

GEN. GRANT.

How he Received his Commission as General—How Much his Cigars Cost.

The Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal* relates the following:

"I have just been thinking of an incident related to me a day or two ago of Gen. GRANT, told me by an officer of his staff, that is so perfectly characteristic of the man that I am induced to repeat it here. It seems that a few days after his appointment and confirmation as the General, United States Army, it was known that his commission was signed and awaiting him at the White House; and the next day, in honor of the great event, all of the headquarter officers appeared in full dress to accompany their chief as they supposed while he formally received his commission. But while they were waiting for him to summon them to attend him, a man attired in a duster, an old pair of gray pantaloons, and a slouched hat, was to be seen entering the President's. Very soon he appeared with a piece of parchment in his hand, and walked to the War Department. He stopped in the office of the notary public, and the clerk in informing old Gen. THOMAS, who was in an adjoining room, of the job before him, remarked that the visitor was 'a rough old fellow.' Gen. THOMAS returned, and the required oath was taken. The man who took that oath was Gen. U. S. GRANT. The commission was that of General U. S. A. Prosperity has not harmed Gen. GRANT. He loves vain display and affectation no more than he did six years ago. His old friends are his friends still. Quietly and happily he lives here with his family. Mornings about 9 o'clock he can be seen on his way to his office, ofttimes accompanied by his little son on horseback, followed by but one orderly, who is more of an object of use than of show. He takes great pleasure in his horses and has collected as fine a stud as are seen outside the stables of a professional. His smoking is as inveterate as ever. The other day at a dinner table, a certain gentleman who is apt to think (like many others too) that that which he has, uses, and comes in contact with, is a little better than his neighbors, remarked on the quality of his cigar, that it cost $10 a hundred, and was the best article in the city. 'I wonder,' quickly said a person who knows GRANT, 'if it is any better than Gen. GRANT's, which cost $60.' The first gentleman subsided."

Annual Meeting of the U. S. Supervising Inspectors.

From the Buffalo Commercial, Oct. 11.

Pursuant to adjournment of the last annual meeting, at St. Louis, the Board of Supervising Inspectors convened here yesterday at the United States Court rooms, and organized by electing A. S. BEMIS, of this city, President of the Board, and H. G. HAZEN, of Baltimore, Secretary. The Board consists of ten members, who are required by the Steamboat Inspection laws, to assemble at such place as they may agree upon, once in each year, at least, for joint consultation, and the establishment of rules and regulations for their own conduct and that of the several Local Boards of Inspectors, within the district; and also to assign to each of the said ten Inspectors the limits of territory within which he shall perform his duties. There are twenty-nine Local Boards of Inspectors throughout the United States, located at the following ports: New-Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Nashville, Chicago, Oswego, Burlington, Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, New-London, Boston, Portland. Me., San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and Galena, Illinois.

Their duty is to inspect the hulls and machinery, and test the boilers of all steamers belonging to their respective districts, and to issue to such vessels certificates of their sea-worthiness, or condemn them if unfit for service; and also to examine into the qualifications and trustworthiness of the engineers and pilots of such vessels, and to issue to such as may be approved of, a license certifying such approval. The following are the names of the Supervising Inspectors, with their districts and places of residence:

WM. BURNETT, First District, San Francisco, Cal.
WM. BRADFORD, Second District, New-York.
H. G. HAZEN, Third District, Baltimore, Md.
J. J. WITZIG, Fourth District, St. Louis, Mo.
C. L. STEPHENSON, Fifth District, Galena, Ill.
J. V. GUTHRIE, Sixth District, Louisville, Ky.
J. S. DEVENNY, Seventh District, Steubenville, Ohio.
A. GUTHRIE, Eighth District, Chicago.
A. S. BEMIS, Ninth District, Buffalo.
WM. RODGERS, Tenth District, New-Orleans.

There is a large amount of business on hand for the action of the Board, and the session will be prolonged for a couple of weeks. The meetings are public unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

The Houris of Mahomet Paradise

Are described in the Koran as beautiful creatures made of milk and musk, and fragrant as lovely; but three drops of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS on the handkerchief of a mortal maiden will surround her with such an atmosphere of perfume as never was dreamed of by prophet or poet in "Araby the Blest."

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies' French Shoes.—Mr. SLATER has just returned from Paris with an elegant assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Satin and Kid Slippers for weddings and parties; Polish and Promenade Boots in variety, at J. & J. SLATER'S, No. 858 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DICKINSON—COLEMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, WILLIAM NOBLE DICKINSON to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Abraham B. Coleman.

MOORE—DANA.—At Chicago, Ill. Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Robert Collyer, JNO. D. MOORE, of New-York, to KATE S. DANA, formerly of North Perry, Washington County, Me.

☞ Washington County, Me., papers please copy.

DIED.

ALDEN.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 13, Mr. PAUL ALDEN, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

CARROLL.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, at No. 39 East 28th-st., MARY, widow of the late Peter Carroll.

Her funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CONKLING.—In this City, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, only son of the late Aurelian Conkling, of Buffalo, in the 25th year of his age.

GILL.—At No. 71 North 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Oct. 13, JAMES GILL, only child of John and Jane Gill, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood on Sunday, the 14th inst.

HUNTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Oct. 13, JANE HUNTER, beloved wife of Andrew Hunter, in the 57th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

NEWHOUSE.—On Friday, Oct. 12, BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear hereafter.

OSTRANDER.—At his residence, No. 20 West 28th-st., Saturday morning, Oct. 13, JAMES T. OSTRANDER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment on Tuesday morning.

MANICE.—At Oatlands, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 12, CATHERINE M., infant daughter of William D. F. and Josephine L. Manice, aged 13 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at No. 127 Madison-av., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 12, JAMES TAYLOR, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st. on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Charles K. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

WELLS.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, JEANIE J., wife of T. Jefferson Wells.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL—[No. 96.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Albany-street, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, reddish heavy whiskers all round the face; dressed as follows: no coat nor vest, woolen pants, three heavy blue and one white flannel shirt; been in the water about five days. Sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION. In accordance with the call of the Union General Committee, a primary election will be held at the headquarters, No. 475 Pearl-street, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County and Judiciary Congressional and Assembly Conventions. Polls will be opened from 7½ until 9 o'clock P. M.

GARRETT BELL, Vice-President.
MATTHEW STEWART, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1866, at No. 83 Warren-st., to elect delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

AMOS STOOKEY, Acting President.
D. K. PRINTUP, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—PURSUANT to the call of the Union General Committee, the Union Electors of the Fifth Assembly District are notified that a primary election for delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions, will be held at the Bleecker House, No. 14 Leroy-place, on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. By order.

ABRAHAM CLEARMAN, Vice-President.
ANDREW J. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the General Committee, THOMAS MURPHY, President, this Association will meet at Bleecker Buildings on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various nominating conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM J. COLES, President.
CHAS. W. GARDNER, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Central Committee, the members of this Association will meet at the corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various nominating Conventions, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT C. ARMSTRONG, President.
THOMAS LIVEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE "REGULAR" Twelfth Assembly District Union Association are hereby notified to attend a primary election to be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1866, to elect delegates to the County, Judiciary and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. By order of

MAURICE FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN ATKINS, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the General Committee, this Association will hold a primary election MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, to elect delegates to the various Nominating Committees. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

WM. T. BLACK, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE 22D WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 15th October, 1866, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, at No. 683 8th-av., for the election of delegates to the County, Judiciary, Congressional and Assembly Delegation. By order.

JOHN W. MARTIN, President.
A. P. SMITH, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT (OLD,) NINETEENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union Organization of the Nineteenth Ward, pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 15, 1866, at Ahles Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAS. R. DAVIES, President.
W. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the General Committee, this Association will hold a primary election on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., to elect delegates to the various Conventions, County and Judiciary, Congressional and Assembly. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, President.
JOHN HANNA, JOHN LYONS, } Secretaries.

A MEETING OF THE SEVENTEENTH Assembly District, (old,) will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at Washington Hall, Harlem, to elect delegates to the several conventions.

C. MOORE, President.
J. McDONALD, Secretary.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NOS. 588 AND 872 Broadway, wedding cards and envelopes to order. [illegible] tion. Imported fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:

1ST WARD—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and P. M.
5TH WARD—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
6TH WARD—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
10TH WARD—No. 139 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
11TH WARD—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
11TH WARD—No. 44 Avenue C (German,) 7½ P. M.
13TH WARD—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
14TH WARD—No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
15TH WARD—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
16TH WARD—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
17TH WARD—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
19TH WARD—Lexington-av., cor. East 48th-st., 3½ P. M.
20TH WARD—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Change of Service.—Preaching by Pastor RHODES, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at 3½ P. M. a grand Bible class, with familiar expository readings by the Pastor. Invitations kindly extended to strangers as well as to the Church and congregation, with the hope that these readings will prove highly profitable and pleasant. Lecture and singing meetings on TUESDAY EVENINGS; prayer meetings on FRIDAY EVENINGS; young people's meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

52D-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL, SOUTH-WEST corner Third-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge. Subject of discourse—SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 14, 10½ o'clock, "The Rebuilding of Jerusalem by Nehemiah; how the work was begun and carried on." SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, "The late Disasters at Sea, or the Power, Sovereignty and Wisdom of God, as seen upon the Ocean." Residence of pastor, No. 183 East 58th-st., 2d door west of 3d-av. Pastor's study, Chapel Building, 3d story.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT THE Church of the Pilgrims, West 48th-st., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Third anniversary of the daily evening prayer meeting in this church, will be held SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 4 and 7½ P. M. The Band of Brothers, Wm. B. Walters leader, will be present and participate in the services. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue the services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Prayer meeting on SUNDAY MORNING, from 5 to 6. Preaching by Rev. A. H. MEAD at 10½, and by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, on "*The Relation of Angels to the Work of Human Redemption,*" at 7 o'clock P. M. General experience meeting every Saturday evening at 7½.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will be held in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*How Shall the Present Urgent Demand for Teachers be Supplied?*

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 46th-st.; Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. a funeral sermon; *Thoughts of Consolation for the Afflicted;* at 7½ P. M., subject—*Christ's Prayer for his Murderers;* being first in the course of sermons upon the "seven sentences uttered on the cross."

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, SUNDAY, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, near Houston-st., on *The Change in the Aspect of the Gospel Message Demanded by these Last Days.* Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points, No. 61 Park-st. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses made by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency, order and singing of the children.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., with Divine assistance, on SUNDAY, (14th inst.,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: Sixth Article of the Creed: "*He Ascended into Heaven.*"

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. HOYTE, Centenary Secretary, will preach a Centenary sermon at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY. The evening service will be at 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning service. Seats free. Strangers invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE LECTURES for First Society of Spiritualists, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: *The Spiritual Healer,* and *The Prophet and Seer.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*What are the Practical Uses of Modern Spiritualism?* Seats free. The public invited.

CITY MISSIONS.—THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st. Addresses by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, and Rev. Dr. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine worship at the French Church Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 14th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. WELLMAN, Assistant Minister at St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the afternoon service being for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. HIGBEE at 7½ P. M.

CENTENARY SERVICES IN THE ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, Norfolk-st., near Grand; Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and address the Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, will preach at 7½ P. M.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will preach as usual THIS MORNING, at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

SUNDAY, OCT. 14.—UNIVERSALIST MISSION room, southwest corner 3d-av. and 61st-st. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.; preaching at 4 P. M.: sermon by Rev. G. L. DEMAREST. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services at the Chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 3½ P. M.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KINCAID MISSIONARY UNION will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church. Eminent speakers are expected to be present.

REV. DR. DEEMS, EDITOR OF THE *Watchman,* will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Waverley-place, out of Broadway, leads to the University. The seats are free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Unexpected Deliverance.* Seats are free, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS ON THE BIRTH OF THE MESSIAH, by Rev. WM. WARDLAW, in the large Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Jews and all interested in the Jews are invited to attend.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach a memorial sermon on the Life and Ministry of the late Rev. WILLIAM M. VAN WAGNER, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av and East 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

REV. DR. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner 37th-st. and Lexington-av., Oct. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the evening.

REV. DR. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Parish, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

CENTENARY SERMONS WILL BE preached by Rev. GEORGE W. LORD, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the West Harlem M. E. Church, 125th-st., near 8th-av.

THE MESSENGER.—S. S. SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Terrible Shepherd*—foretold in Zech. xi. 16.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL preach at Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, 14th inst. MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 11 A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. P. NUTTING, Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH WILL hold services appropriate to their ninth anniversary on SUNDAY. Preaching morning and evening, by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., PASTOR elect, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock A.M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Public Worship will be resumed SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.

The fire on our premises on Saturday evening last, will temporarily check our manufacturing department and ordinary routine of business.

Our damage is almost entirely by water. We claim the indulgence of customers having orders with us, and of those having furs on storage, for a few days, until our loss has been adjusted by the various Insurance Companies interested. In addition to our insurance, our storage customers have our personal guarantee.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

Medical Department of Columbia College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

The opening exercises for the regular Winter Session of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Introductory address by Prof. SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M. D. The profession and the public are [illegible] to attend.

J. C. DALTON, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 13, 1866.

$63,000	U. S. 6s, '67	140	200	New-York Cen.	119⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113	900	do	119
100,000	U. S. 6s,'81,C.	112⅞	800	do	119¼
75,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C'62	112⅞	100	do	119⅛
8,000	do	113⅝	300	Erie R.	84⅛
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'64	110⅞	500	Erie R. Pr.	86½
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65	110⅞	200	do	84
25,000	do	110¾	40	do	84¼
50,000	do	110¾	500	Hudson R. R.	124
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅞	500	Reading R.	117
21,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅝	600	do	116½
12,000	do ...2d Ser.	106	200	do ...s30	116⅝
10,000	do ...3d Ser.	106	200	do	122
20,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	73	50	N. Y. & N. H.	122
1,000	do	73⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	117
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72¼	100	do ...s60	116
20,000	Missouri 6s	81⅞	200	Ill. Central R.	122
15,000	N. Car. 6s, ...x-c	62½	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	91¾
2,000	Mich. 6s, '83	96	600	do	91½
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅜	200	do	91⅝
6,000	do	34⅝	1800	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅝
4,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf	81	200	do ...s10	93⅜
5,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	92	1200	do	93¾
4,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	102	1000	do	93⅞
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	104	50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	115
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	100	2700	Chi. & N. W.	47
11,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. Old Loan	111	26	Chi. & N. W. P.	75
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	79	400	do	75⅛
14,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.	84	200	do	75¼
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91	800	do	75⅜
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	103⅞	800	do	75½
600	Canton Co.	56⅞	400	do ...b30	75⅞
300	do ...2d call	56⅞	3500	Cleve. & Tol.	127⅛
30	Del. & Hud. Canal	155½	400	do	127¼
400	Mariposa Pr.	29⅞	1800	do	127⅜
400	At. Mail S. Co.	111½	200	Chic. & R. I.	108⅞
600	Union Nav. Co.	112⅞	2200	do	109
100000	do	110⅞	500	do	109
400	Cum. Coal P.	58⅞	100	do ...2d call	109
100	do ...2d call	58⅞	100	Chi. B. & Q.	136
300	Central Coal Co.	56⅞	400	Tol., W. & W.	54
100	Adams' Ex. Co.	102	800	do	53
2	Amer. Ex Co.	100	200	do	53½
200	Bruns. Land	8⅞	100	do ...2d call	53⅞
380	Smith & P. G.	14¼	100	Tol., W. & W. Pr.	74⅞
50	Amer. Coal	60	1500	P., Ft. W. & C.	110
400	do	63	900	do	110⅛
1000	Wilkesbarre Coal	65	200	do	110⅛
200	do	65⅞	200	do ...s60	109⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	55⅛	100	Alt. & T. H.	44
150	do	55	500	do	44¼
900	do	54⅞	200	do	44½
600	do ...2d call	55	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77⅛
95	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97¼	400	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	43
50	Quick. Min.	56	900	Mil. & St. P.	60
35	do	55¼	400	do	60⅜
100	do	55⅜	300	do	60⅝
300	do	55⅝	200	do	61
600	do	55⅞	100	do	61¼
100	do ...2d call	55⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	78⅛
			1600	do	78
			600	do	77⅞
			500	do	77½
			400	do	78¼
			100	Chic. & Gr. E. R.	50⅛
			200	do	51
200	Mar. Min.	13⅛	200	Spruce H. C.	4

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.	34⅜	100	Quicksilver	56
100	Cum. Coal	58⅞	100	do ...b3	55⅞
100	do ...c	59	100	do ...b15	56
200	Mar. Pref.	30	1400	M. So. & N. I. ...s3	91⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	55	2300	do ...b3	91⅝
200	Butler Coal	18	200	do ...s10	91⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	119	100	do ...b5	91⅞
2400	Reading R.	116⅞	1200	Clev. & P. R.	93⅝
800	do	117	800	Clev. & Tol.	127⅜
100	do ...c	116⅞	100	do ...b3	127⅜
200	do ...s10	116⅝	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅞
200	Erie Railroad	84⅜	200	do ...b30	108⅞
100	do ...s3	84⅛	100	do ...s10	108¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	52⅞	800	Chic. & N. W.	47⅜
200	do	52⅞	400	do ...b3	47⅜
200	do	52⅞	1000	do ...s3	47⅜
300	do	53	1600	do	47⅜
200	do	53⅛	800	Chi. & N.W.P.	75⅝
800	do	53⅛	100	do	76
100	do ...s10	53⅛	500	do ...s3	75⅞
200	do	53⅛	200	do ...b5	76
400	do	53⅛	300	P., F. W. & C. ...x-d	110⅛
100	do ...b30	54	200	do	110⅛
100	do	53⅞	100	do ...b10	110⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C. ...b30	34	100	Ill. Cen. R.	127¾
6,000	do	34	400	M. S. & N. I.	91
5,000	do	33⅞	100	do ...b10	91⅜
10,000	do	33⅞	200	do ...b3	91
10,000	do ...s3	33⅞	100	do ...s10	90⅞
100	Boston W. P.	22½	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅜
200	Cum. Coal	58⅜	1400	do	93⅝
200	do ...b10	59	400	do	93⅝
200	do	58⅞	200	Ch., R. I. & P.	109
100	do ...s5	58⅞	300	do	109⅛
200	Central Coal	56⅞	1500	Clev. & Tol.	127⅛
100	Quicksilver	55⅛	1200	do	127⅛
100	do ...s30	55⅛	200	do ...b3	127⅛
100	do ...s3	55⅛	200	do ...c	127½
300	Mariposa Pref. ...b3	30	800	Chic. & N. W.	47
100	do	29⅞	1600	do	47⅛
800	Erie Railroad	83⅞	1100	do ...b3	46⅞
100	do ...b30	83⅞	200	do	46⅞
200	do	83⅞	200	do ...b10	46⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅞	100	do ...s5	47
100	Reading R.	116⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	75⅝
400	do ...s3	116⅝	100	do ...s10	75⅛
100	do ...s10	116⅝	100	do	75⅛
100	do ...s10	116⅝	100	do ...s3	75⅛
600	Alt. & T. H.	45	200	P. F. W. & C.	110⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	53⅞	100	Long Island R.	58⅞
100	do	53⅞	100	do	59⅛
100	do	53⅞	200	Chic. & G. E.	50⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The Gold Room was firm on the opening of business this morning, sales above 154 ℔ cent. The price subsequently fell off to 152⅞, and then recovered to 153 ℔ cent. The Exchange on London improved to 107@107⅛ ℔ cent. The Customs demand for Gold to-day was $565,000, and for the whole week $2,689,000. The steamers to-day for Europe carried out part of the Silver bars received by the last California steamer. The whole Specie export of the week is only $198,050. The receipts from San Francisco and Europe about $1,000,000. The Treasury paid out $52,900 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Money market closed steady at 4@5 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 6@6 ℔ cent. on prime short paper.

The funds of the United States were firm on all descriptions, and higher on the 5-20s of 1862 than on Friday. The State Bonds of Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina were also firmer, and there is an inquiry for first-class Railway Mortgages, most of which, however, of the old issues are firmly held out of the market for investment. It is intimated that the new mortgage made by the Chicago and Rock Island Company to reimburse the recent purchase of the Mississippi and Missouri Road, and to complete it to Des Moines, will be ready for delivery next week. The Trustees are Mr. JOHN A. STEWART, of the United States Trust Company, and Mr. W. H. OSBORN, of the Illinois Central. The Bonds, to the partial extent that they will soon be brought upon the market, will prove a very acceptable addition to this branch of the Stock Exchange list.

The Railway Share Market on the Stock Exchange continued buoyant from Friday's advance, and while there was some realizing early in the day, the number of new buyers appeared to be as two to one to the sellers. A large business was done at the morning Boards. As usual on Saturday, no late sessions were held, but the dealings in the Long Room and on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, were kept up to 4 o'clock, when the quotations were about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40's	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	47⅛	47⅜
U. S. 5-20s	113⅜	113⅞	N. West Pref.	75½	75⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	108⅞	109⅛
N. Y. Central	118⅞	119⅛	Fort Wayne	110⅛	110⅛
Erie	84⅜	83⅞	Cumb'land Coal	58⅞	58⅞
Hudson	123	125	Quicksilver	54⅞	54⅞
Reading	116⅞	116⅝	W. U. Telegraph	54⅞	54⅞
Mich. Southern	91⅞	91⅛	Mariposa Pref.	30	29⅞
Illinois Central	128	127¾	Ohio Certificates	34⅜	34⅛
Pittsburgh	93⅝	94	American Gold	153⅞	153
Tennessee 6s	72⅞	72¾	Bills on London	106⅞	107⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	115
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	116½	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	125
Union	122	Market	114
City	190	Nassau	108
Phœnix	106	Shoe and Leather	112
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	117
National	110	Continental	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Commonwealth	106½
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
State of New-York	113	Park	145
Commerce	120	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	116
Ocean	105	Fourth National	109
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	115
Pacific	160	Tenth National	101
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95¾	Han. & St. Jo. Con.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	117	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	117	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	90
Erie 1st mort. 1876	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	75
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879	102¾	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90.	85
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880.	94	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	94	Chi. & R.I. 1st mort.	101
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103⅝
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	98
Harlem 3d mort., '68	96	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	100¾
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	96	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99⅞
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	96¾	Chi. & Al. income	94
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	100	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	103¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	76¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	81	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	102
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv	83⅞	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	67
Han & St. Jo. Ld G	96	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,369,483 07; including for Customs, $563,000; Gold Notes, $702,000. Payments, $1,198,238 47. Balance, $96,057,649 52.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 26, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£4,108,254	Increase	£8,149
Public deposits	6,389,183	Increase	837,466
Other deposits	17,023,547	Increase	101,792
Governm't securities	12,219,428	Increase	537,705
Other securities	21,751,954	Decrease	371,600
Notes unemployed	7,586,445	Increase	745,110

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,049,665, being a decrease of £267,035; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,729,262, showing an increase of £505,746 when compared with the preceding statement.

The following table of the revenues and expenditures of the last Fiscal year, though nearly the same as the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress on the 20th of July, soon after the year closed, is in a more exact and official form, prepared for his forthcoming annual report:

From customs	$179,046,630 64
From public lands	665,031 03
From direct tax	1,974,754 12
From internal revenue	309,226,812 81
From miscellaneous	65,125,966 46
Total	$556,039,195 06
To civil, foreign and miscellaneous	$41,049,965 96
To pensions and Indians	16,253,300 44
To war	284,449,701 82
To navy	43,519,632 21
To interest	133,074,737 27
Total	$518,347,337 70
Total receipts	556,039,195 06
Total expenditures	518,347,337 70
Excess of receipts	$37,691,857 36

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,995,336. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,803	$835,048	355	$150,546	684	$292,377
Man. of Cotton	560	178,007	212	59,404	181	55,542
Man. of Silk	295	309,106	26	75,394	109	112,362
Man. of Flax	790	188,467	3,576	110,554	276	72,142
Miscellaneous	387	135,268	15	3,542	374	26,112
Total	3,835	$1,645,896 349,440	4,184	$349,440	1,624	$558,535 1,645,896
Total entered		$1,995,336	Total marketed			$2,204,431

A Toronto correspondent says: "The new Bank of Montreal legal tender notes are now in circulaton. Of course they will supplant gold in all exchanges between the banks and banks and individuals. Dispatches from Montreal state that the Bank of Montreal will furnish drafts on its own branches, and will accept payment for the same in legal tenders."

The Central Pacific Railroad Company earned in September, on the seventy-three completed miles of the road, the sum of $114,400 in gold, or an average of about $1,570 a mile. Its operating expenses, during the same month were less than $25,000, or an average of only $341 a mile. The earnings of the road, during the past five months, have been as follows: May, $65,116; June, $67,430; July, $85,000; August, $111,770; and September, $114,400. During the current month it is anticipated that an additional twenty-one miles will be put in operation which will add largely to the receipts of the Company. The earnings of the whole ninety-four miles, thus completed, would, on the scale of the September receipts, approximate $147,500, or equal to about $1,770,600 a year, in gold. The completed portion of the road is now earning nearly twice as much as will be required to meet all interest claims against the Company, when its road shall have been completed from Sacramento City to the California State line, a distance of 156 miles. The position and prospects of the Company are consequently all that its creditors can desire.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1866.

SIR: In answer to the inquiries in your letter dated Oct. 3, relating to canned goods, which have been packed in cases, and which it would be difficult and expensive to unpack for the purpose of affixing the stamps required by the present law, as specified in schedule C, I have to say that, in my opinion, the law will have been substantially complied with if, when said goods are sold, a sufficient number of canceled stamps are inclosed in an envelope and delivered to the purchaser with directions to affix them to each separate cap, jar and bottle, when the goods are unpacked.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

BASSETT LANGDON, United States Assessor, First Collection District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMM'R INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1866.

SIR: In answer to your letters of the 21st and 22d inst. I have to say:

1. That all cigars, before they are removed for consumption, must be inspected and stamped. In order to do this, they are to be packed in the ordinary boxes or packages used by the trade for packing cigars.

2. If sold in bulk, they are to be packed by the purchaser, then inspected and stamped, and the tax paid within fifteen days after the same are purchased.

3. The tax is to be assessed on the market value, as determined by actual sale, except as hereinafter named.

4. When the tax accrues before a sale has been made the tax is to be assessed on an appraised value.

5. The Assessor is the proper person to appraise cigaas where the tax is to be assessed on an appraised value. He may, and should, however, avail himself of the knowledge and experience of an Inspector in determining values.

6. Under the following conditions the value of cigars, before they are sold, is to be determined for the purpose of taxation, and, therefore, the Assessor must make an appraisal, viz.: 1, When cigars are removed in bond. 2. When removed from the place of manufacture or sent to agents, or consigned for sale.

7. When cigars have been purchased in bulk and packed by the purchaser—in this last case the manufacturer is not to be required to pay the tax—the purchaser assumes all the liability for the payment of the tax, which tax is to be assessed upon the appraised market value and not upon the price paid for the cigars in bulk.

8. Cigars which have been placed in bond may afterward be withdrawn by the payment of the tax as conditioned in the bond. Then the owner may use, consume or sell at his pleasure. The demands of the Government have been satisfied, and the owner is no further liable, whatever disposition he may make of his goods.

9. I know of no case where the tax could legally be assessed upon the increased value of cigars.

10. The two small lots of cigars packed in bulk and inspected in accordance with general instructions issued by you prior to receiving specific instructions from this office, under the circumstances, may be reinspected, but must not be regarded as a precedent.

I trust I have answered satisfactorily all your inquires. Yours respectfullp,

THOS. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

BASSETT LANGDON, Esq., United States Assessor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Public Debt.

From L. P. Morton & Co.'s European Circular.

The statement of the Public Debt for Oct. 1, 1866, shows a further reduction in the liabilities of the Government, amounting to $22,346,227. During the month of August the total debt was reduced $37,416,108; and during the combined months of June and July, $37,189,091. The total reduction during the four months ending Sept. 30, 1866, thus amounts to $96,951,426. According to the monthly official returns, the amount of the Public Debt at the beginning of each month, from Oct. 1, 1865 to Oct. 1, 1866, has been as follows:

1865		1866.	
October 1	$2,744,947,726	April 1	2,705,646,516
November 1	2,740,854,758	May 1	2,689,689,842
December 1	2,714,633,314	June 1	2,670,288,367
1866.		July 1	(no statement.)
January 1	2,716,581,536	August 1	2,633,099,276
February 1	2,716,898,152	September 1	2,595,683,168
March 1	2,711,850,000	October 1	2,573,336,941

During the last six months the extraordinary aggregate of $132,309,575 of debt has been liquidated—a rate of payment which would extinguish the whole indebtedness of the Government within nine and a half years. During the last twelve months $171,610,785 of debt has been paid off—a rate of liquidation which, though not so large as that of the last six months, would yet wipe out the whole debt within fifteen years. This large reduction of debt has been effected through the ordinary revenues, which have been collected without any symptoms of discontent at taxation, and which, it would appear, Congress is not likely early to reduce.

The Chinese Merchants in San Francisco—The New Steam Line to China and Japan.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 18.

Our Chinese merchants, who are acknowledged to be second to none in the world in intellegence, enterprise and business capacity, are working energetically in behalf of the new steam line to China and Japan, being fully aware of the important part it is to play in the development of the resources of California and the cause of civilization. The following letter to Dr. MACGOWAN and the accompanying document need no comment:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17, 1866.

DEAR SIR: We heartily appreciate the interest you take in the welfare of our people, and regret very much that we must so soon bid you a long farewell.

We would, with all kindness, beg of you to accept of a small present of champagne, preserves and choice tea, which we trust may serve to ameliorate the usual monotony of a long sea voyage. With best wishes for you and yours, we are, dear Sir, your most obedient servants,

CHINESE MERCHANTS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

To Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN.

Translation of document presented to Dr. MACGOWAN by the Chinese of California, the original being intended for circulation in China:

"The emigration of the Chinese to California began in 1848, and has continued without interruption until the present year, 1866, and now there are about 60,000 of our people in this State.

On coming here we found rich mines of gold and silver, and vast tracts of the most fertile land, suitable for the raising of everything that could be raised in China, particularly rice, tea, sugar, &c.

Many of our people went to the mines; some engaged in tilling the soil, some engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in fact in every business our people soon became more or less engaged.

California is a very large country, and has a great many large towns, and our merchants are found in every place.

The steamboats going up and down our rivers, and railroads in different parts of the State, and stages going in every direction, makes all business easy and expeditious.

The telegraph goes to every part of the State and brings us into immediate communication with every part.

The ships of all nations come here with full cargoes from every part of the world, and return to their different countries with full cargoes of our productions.

Manufactories of every kind are being established in this State for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, of clothing, shoes, cigars, liquors, and every kind of manufactured merchandise.

The State abounds in gold, silver, quicksilver, coal, copper, borax, tobacco leaf, and coal oil; also, wheat, barley and all kinds of grains; also, all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The resources of the State are such as to afford very profitable employment to many thousands more of our people, and the climate is such as to make it desirable for residence.

There is now a telegraph from this city to New-York, and will soon be extended to Pekin, in China.

Dr. MACGOWAN has been in China over ten years, and lived in Ningpo, where he was a healer of the sick without charge, and American Consul. He has been in every part of China, and is perfectly familiar with the manners and customs of the Chinese, and he understands many things that would prove a great benefit and advantage to China. He has recently been in New-York, and is now in this city on his way to China again, where he intends to construct forthwith a line of telegraph from Hong Kong to Pekin.

In some places the telegraph will be laid on the bottom of the sea, will cross rivers and stretch over mountains, soon reaching every part of China. This will be found useful to merchants, indispensable for military purposes, and an inestimable benefit to the whole people.

(Signed,)
SAM YUP COMPANY,
HOP WO COMPANY,
YAN WO COMPANY,
SEE YUP COMPANY,
YEONG WO COMPANY,
NING YEONG COMPANY.

LAW REPORTS.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Sidney S. Blackwell, George Paris, Ruth Maslin, Jane Rutgers, Joseph Ludlum, Henrietta P. Coster, Harriet Hunter, Joseph Piggott, Mary Jane Roach, Julia A. Delaplaine, Bowes Reed McIlvaine, Abraham R. Mesior, Soloman D. Moss. The will of S. D. Moss bequeaths to the Jews Hospital, New-York, and to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $200 each. The will of Julia A. Delaplaine bequeaths to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New-York, $1,000; to the Home for the Friendless, $2,000; to the Foreign Mission of the Dutch Church, $2,000.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

have been granted on the estates of the following persons: James Furey, Wm. H. Merriss, Veart Gibhart, Ignatz Cohen, Margaretta Huebsch, Wm. A. Miller, Julia Lubensteen, John A. Sullivan, Louise Adam, George M. Snow, August H. Ebeling, James Walker, Charles E. Walter, Morton Ryan, Philinia Benjamin, C. A. Schmadeke, Johanna E. Walter, Eliza A. Minus, James Armstrong, Ellen Halvorsen, Catharine E. Jenkins, Matilda Kerr, Josephine R. Ross, Joseph Riger, Philip Burrowes, Maurice Fitzgerald, Eliza Gibney, Thirsa Gale, Eliza Lannon, John Reinhardt, Hugo A. Summers, Charles Doermacher, Sairlion Haley, Wm. C. McKeever.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP

have been granted to Sophia E. Young, guardian of Edward E. Young; Ellen Lyons, guardian of Sarah L. Lyons; Warren Berrian, guardian of Mary E. Wells; John C. Walter, guardian of John Walter; Charles Brockman, guardian of Anna Edler, Charles Fahrbach, guardian of Wm. Reinhardt; Charles Fahrbach, guardian of George Reinhardt.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 13.

By Justice Barbour.

Augustus Roelker, et al. *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; motion granted. Amanda Gallet et al. *vs.* Elisha W. Manchester; judgment for plaintiff, with costs. Andreas Koldenbacker *vs.* Joseph Hanburn; motion denied, with $5 costs. Benjamin S. Pipper *vs.* Eli B. Haywood; motion vacating order of arrest granted. Constantia Rosway *vs.* James W. Seymour; motion denied, with $10 costs. Mary Ann Lynch, et al. *vs.* Abraham Davis; motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

A Light Calendar—Petty Thieves and "Bruisers."

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

There were but twenty-six cases on the calendar for trial in this Court yesterday. Fifteen of these were for petty larceny, ten for assault and battery, and one for gaming.

ANDREW JOHNSON IN COURT.

Andrew Johnson, a German, who drives a spring cart, was charged with having committed an assault upon James Smith, a policeman. The officer testified that the defendant was blocking up a railroad track with his cart, and refused to move either one way or the other. The officer, who was in citizens' clothes, put on his shield, and ordered the prisoner to move, and on his refusal to do so, attempted to force him to comply with his orders. The defendant resisted, kicking and striking the officer several times. He was arrested, and taken before Justice Mansfield, who fined him $10 for disorderly conduct. The officer not feeling satisfied with this decision, obtained a note from Superintendent Kennedy, which induced Justice Mansfield to take another complaint against the accused for assault and battery, and send him to the Special Sessions for trial. The counsel for the accused undertook to make capital out of the interference of Mr. Kennedy, and wanted to know if he was to be considered a Police Justice as well as a policeman. Justice KELLY, for his brother magistrate, denied that the letter from the Superintendent had any other effect upon Justice Mansfield than to cause him to give a more particular hearing to the case than he might otherwise have done, and thought the committal after such second hearing was upon the evidence alone. The prisoner was found guilty of the assault and fined $25.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

Thomas Brennan, a river thief, was caught prowling around a schooner in a small boat yesterday morning. On being taken into custody, he was found to have concealed in his boat a stern line belonging to the schooner. He was forthwith taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, who, on complaint of Joseph H. Potter, committed the accused to answer. The Court of Special Sessions being then open, the papers in the case and the prisoner were sent before it. The prisoner was arraigned immediately, and, on the testimony of Mr. Potter and the officer who made the arrest, he was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The case was disposed of by 11 o'clock, and before noon the thief of the early morning was on his way to Blackwell's Island.

DISHONEST LODGERS.

John Gurley, superintendent of the lodging-house attached to the Children's Aid Society, complained of a larceny of shirts, perpetrated by Peter Carr and James Gallagher. The complainant testified that the boys came to the house for lodging, but being unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were closely watched. When they departed on the following morning some shirts were missed. The boys were at once arrested and were found to have the shirts concealed under the ones they wore to the house. The prisoners were sent to the House of Refuge.

A HUNGRY WAITER.

Edward Hall, a colored boy, was arrested on complaint of Nathaniel Price, also colored, who charged the prisoner with having assaulted him and bitten his ear severely. Both men are waiters at a hotel, and some trouble arising between them, the prisoner assaulted the complainant, and during the fight nearly bit his antagonist's ear off. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Boynton, petty larceny, Penitentiary one month; John Sweeny, petty larceny, remanded; Charles Mellis, petty larceny, remanded; Richard Coonie, petty larceny, Penitentiary 6 months; Catherine Maguire, petty larceny, Penitentiary 4 months; George Taylor, petty larceny, Penitentiary 1 month; Theodore Merser, petty larceny, House of Refuge 1 year; William Delancey, petty larceny, Penitentiary 4 months; Richard Allen, petty larceny, Penitentiary 6 months; Dennis Finnegan, petty larceny, Penitentiary 2 months.

The Producers' Bank at Chicago—The Indictment Against Harvey Doolittle Quashed.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 8.

On Thursday last the Grand Jury, in the Recorder's Court, found a true bill of indictment against HARVEY DOOLITTLE, President of the late Producers' Bank, for obtaining money under false pretences. The circumstances of the case were as follows: Mr. DOOLITTLE, not long since, went into the Branch of the Bank of Montreal, in this city, and proposed to sell to Mr. PARKS, the agent, a bill of exchange on New-York for $15,000. Mr. PARKS declined to purchase it. Mr. DOOLITTLE then alleged that his purpose in offering the bill was to procure a draft on New-York from the Montreal Bank, which could be used in Canada, saying that he had a customer who was going to Canada to transact business, and who would not be able to use Mr. DOOLITTLE's bills of exchange, but would be able to use that of the Bank of Montreal, for this purpose he wished to obtain their bill on New-York for $15,000 in exchange for his own draft on the Corn Exchange Bank of that city for that amount. Mr. PARKS then asked him whether he had funds at the Corn Exchange Bank to meet his own bills, to which he replied that he had. Upon this representation Mr. PARKS took Mr. DOOLITTLE's bill and gave a draft of the Montreal Bank in exchange for it. Upon these facts the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against Mr. DOOLITTLE on Thursday; but on the following morning the matter was reconsidered by the Jury, and the indictment quashed. We are informed that the State's Attorney made little or no opposition to the reconsideration of the indictment. The whole affair seems to be wrapped in mystery. The public would be glad to obtain further light upon it. If Mr. DOOLITTLE's frauds were so extensive that he cannot be sent to the Penitentiary, or even indicted, the fact should be stated without circumlocution.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

THE FOLLOWING
UNITED STATES BONDS
HAVE BEEN LOST OR STOLEN, VIZ.:
Ten 7 3.10 COUPON BONDS, of $500 each, dated June 15, 1865, numbered
175,265 175,266 175,267 175,268 136,644
136,645 136,646 136,647 136,648 136,649
ALSO,
Five 5-20 COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, issue of November, 1865, numbered
33,073 33,074 33,075 33,076 33,077
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information of value communicated to the undersigned, respecting them, will be properly acknowledged and compensated.
ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

SINKING FUND DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY.

Proposals are solicited for furnishing second mortgage bonds of the above railroad, to cover the half-yearly appropriation of $15,000 toward sinking fund, as per terms of said mortgage. The lowest bids, in writing, up to 30th inst. accepted.
Address, at the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati,
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WELL'S, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.
HOLLADAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.
MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.
INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
For sale, at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866, for the sale of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 38 Broad-st., to consider the propriety of increasing the works and production, issue of bonds, &c., on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112¾	113	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, '81	112¾	113	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117½
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅜	113⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅝	110⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '65	110¾	110⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	99½	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	111
Gold	152¾	153	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	106⅜	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	110

WANTED.

Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.
Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.
Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
St. Louis City and County Bonds.
Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this Office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend (No. 26) of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNION PAPER-COLLAR COMPANY.—A Dividend of $1 per share has been declared, payable Oct. 20, at the office of the Company, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, to stockholders of record Sept. 29.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits ...$3,500,000

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,285,068 14.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, Dec 31, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 12, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Oct. 15, 1865; Feb. 22, 1866 all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK,

Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fire clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS FEMALE EMPLOYMENT House, No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.; good capable, civil help to suit all homes; also good German help; also good situations ready every day.
Mrs. STEINER.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries purchased for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always on sale.

REMOVAL.—I. P. & E. WESTHEAD & CO. small ware manufacturers and general commission merchants, to No. 40 White-st., west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Superior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters: gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16½ HANDS, dark brown, perfectly sound, 7 years old. Apply at No. 24 West 13th-st.

DRY GOODS.

J. A. HEARN & SON
Have new open FRENCH CLOAKS,
Selected by MR. HEARN & SON, from the FIRST HOUSES in PARIS.
WHITE POINT LACE SHAWLS,
From $100 to $550.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
From $90 to $600.

They will open on MONDAY, CLOAKS of their own manufacture in velvet, silk and cloth. Also, ELEGANT FRENCH CLOAKINGS of their own importation, which they will offer for sale by the yard and make up to ORDER.

J. A. H. & SON desire to call special attention to their DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, and guarantee to their customers perfect satisfaction in the execution of orders intrusted to them. BRIDAL, EVENING, and PROMENADE DRESSES made in the latest PARIS FASHIONS. BRIDAL TROSSEAUX ready-made and made to order.

NO. 757 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

POPULAR TRADE.
NO MORE HIGH PRICES.
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Merinos, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Alpacas, &c., &c., Cheaper than ever.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

I have opened another new lot, among which is a square shawl, with small black centre, sent from India for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and purchased by me while in Europe last month—probably the finest square shawl out of India. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door from Amity-st.

REAL SCOTCH WINCEY SKIRTING, new style, for Winter wear, from auction, at 55c. per yard; worth $1; 3 cases will be opened on MONDAY. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
IS NOW OPENING
LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

The reputation, experience and facilities of the above house are guarantees to the public that they will always find, at reasonable prices, the latest and most desirable productions of the fashionable cities of LONDON, PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,
WORSTED REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.
Decorating done by the best workmen.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.
French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces and Muslins
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK and REAL LACE GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY, NOS. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and 14th-st. and 6th-av.

LADIES UNDER-CLOTHING,
in stock and to order in the best manner.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., and No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 dozen ladies hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs at $3 a dozen.
Every variety of ladies', gents', misses' and child's Linen Handkerchiefs, plain, hem-stitched and needle-worked.
Great variety of ladies' lace and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.
Best qualities and most desirable shades of
RIBBONS, VELVETS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NO. 66 FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH and SIXTH AVS.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
And 14th-st. and 6th-av.

FANCY GOODS
And Ladies' Toilet Articles of best quality.
Notions in great variety; best goods
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
NEW DEPARTMENT,
Every variety of choice goods
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. and SIXTH-AV.,
No. 66 14th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.,
And Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c., for ladies, gents' and children's wear. BEST GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. and
No. 66 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

KID GLOVES.
Our Fall importation of ladies, gents' and children's KID GLOVES, just received.
THE BEST KID GLOVES IMPORTED.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.,
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
AND NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin,
Will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 15, the
GREATEST BARGAINS IN HOSIERY,
(from auction,) since the war, consisting of
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERGARMENTS and HOSIERY,
of every description, at half cost of importation.
SONTAGS and BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
GLOVES.
Just received, 500 dozen; greater bargains than ever offered; from 75c. to the finest imported.
GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING GLOVES, double seam, $1 50 to $1 75; cost $2 50 to import.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 15, the
RICHEST PARIS, CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY
and other desirable
SHAWLS,
purchased at the peremptory auction sales of last week, at a great sacrifice on cost of importation; also
LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS
from auction, the finest goods imported, at 30 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
CLOAKS
of the newest designs on hand and made to order.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will offer at RETAIL on MONDAY, Oct. 15,
a large assortment of
IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, and other
RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS,
at less than gold cost, received from the large auction sales of last week. Also,
MOURNING GOODS
of every description, with a large assortment of
BLACK CORDED MOHAIRS,
a new and desirable article, and ALPACAS, at 25 per cent. less than their cost to import.

GREAT EXHIBITION
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
We invite the attention of our customers and the public to our magnificent stock of
FRENCH MERINO,
PARIS POPLIN,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
FRENCH REPS,
TARTAN PLAIDS
IN HIGH COLORS,
EPENGLINES,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
MOHAIR, &c., &c.
ALSO,
An immense STOCK OF LOW AND MEDIUM price dress goods, from 25 to 44, purchased at the late auction sales much below the cost of importation—A DECIDED BARGAIN.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO.,
No. 181 8th-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED THE MOST
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS
IN AMERICA.
No. 1,169 Broadway, third door below 28th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin-sts.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 15, a large assortment of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
IRISH LINENS, AND HUCK TOWELS,
from auction, at less than gold cost.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES,
from the large auction sale of Friday. Some of the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
for opera and street wear yet offered, at about half cost of importation.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
FROM MEDIUM TO EXTRA FINE QUALITY,
JUST OPENED,
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
between Leonard and Franklin sts.
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 15, some
GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES FROM PARIS.
Also,
SILKS by the yard, from the highest cost down to
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
150 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and
TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT GOLD COST.
Also,
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET
at $1 75 per yard.
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER DITTO,
from $4 to $6 per yard.
WILTON AND VELVET DITTO
at equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT SLAUGHTER IN WOOLEN Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c., at about 50 cents on the dollar, at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

25 TO 50 CENTS PER YARD SAVED in black and colored Silks. All the new shades will be offered on MONDAY, at greatly reduced prices. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE A. HEARN
NO. 425 BROADWAY,
Has now on exhibition the largest assortment of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS in this country, comprising both Long and Square SHAWLS, in NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGN.

M. GREGG,
NO. 19 5TH-AV.,
has just received
An elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS,
for FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
Distingue in shapes and selected with the greatest care in Paris.
ALSO,
ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND EVENING CLOAKS.
Miss GREGG would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to her DRSSSMAKING DEPARTMENT, just opened in connection with her business, and to which she is prepared to give the utmost attention.
No. 19 5th-av.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
MATS, RODS, and FIXTURES. Also,
WINDOW SHADES
and House-furnishing Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Under Clothing, Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS, SILK ROBES,
Moire Antiques, Satins, Plain Colored, Black, Striped and Plaid Silks, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.,
NO. 181 EIGHTH-AV.
We shall, for the coming week, OFFER GREATER INDUCEMENTS than ever in all styles of Domestic Goods, such as PRINTS, DELAINS, SHEETING, SHIRTING, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, TABLE DAMASK QUILTS, &c., &c.,
TOGETHER WITH
many other popular styles of goods AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.
M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.,
No. 181 8th-av.

AT THE LAST
LARGE AUCTION SALE
OF
BLANKETS, TABLE DAMASK, TOWELING,
ALAPACAS, MOHAIRS AND DELAINES.
JOHN HEATH,
of No. 15 Carmine-st.,
corner of Bleecker,
bought for cash and is now offering at a small advance a large assortment of above goods.
Also, a great variety of
Bed Comfortables
at $2 50 and upward.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 fine bleached and brown sheeting from 35 cents upward.
Heavy Shaker Flannel 37½ cts. per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannel 20 cts. per yard.
Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Ladies' Underclothes and all other goods in proportion.
Blankets! kets!!
Blankets
for the millions
AT
JOHN HEATH'S,
No. 15 Carmine-st.,
corner of Bleecker.
Fulton Ferry and 6th-av. cars pass the door.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON HAVE NOW OPEN WHITE SILKS and SATINS,
of the most magnificent qualities ever imported.
MOIRE ANTIQUES in all shades.
PLAIN SILKS in all shades and in various qualities, including the finest made.
100 PIECES
FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
AT $2, WORTH $2 50.
BLACK SILKS, of the manufacture of
BONET and other celebrated makers.
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.
LUPIN'S EMPRESS CLOTHS and MERINOES.
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS,
BROCHE SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
and a great variety of
OTHER NEW GOODS.
775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-ST.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
UNDER A HEAVY PRESSURE.
IMMENSE DECLINE IN PRICES.

GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50,	FORMER PRICE,	$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00,	FORMER PRICE,	4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50,	FORMER PRICE,	4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3,	FORMER PRICE,	5 00.

EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in blankets has been very great.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c. FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 21c., 28c. and 31c.
These Flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c. FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinos from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON HAVE NOW
OPEN
REAL LACES
of their own importation.
BRUSSELS THREAD,
VALENCIENNES and POINT LACES
by the yard.
POINT LACE COLLARS,
SETS, BARBES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which they offer THIRTY PER CENT. below the prices they are usually sold.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 15,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of BASQUINES, SACQUES, &c., made in Paris, of an extra quality of velvet cloth.
PRICE $15, VALUE $25; and $20, VALUE $30.
Also, one case of
THE MOST ELEGANT PARIS-MADE SAMPLES
of
VELTET AND CLOTH PEPLUM CASSAQUES,
PALETOTS, &c.,
Jest received by steamer *Europe*.
THE FIRST IMPORTED.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

DECIDED BARGAINS!
ELEGANT POPLINS IN BRIGHT PLAIDS AT $1 PER YARD.
Recently sold at $1 25.
MERINOS IN NEW SHADES AND NICE QUALITY, ONLY $1 PER YARD.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILKS
at $1, recently $1 25; and at $1 25, recently $1 80.
HEAVY CHINE RAIJE SILKS,
at $1 50, recently $2.
With a large variety of other dress goods, at extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON HAVE NOW open the most complete assortment of MOURNING GOODS they have ever offered.
IRISH POPLINS, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BIARRITZ, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS and CRAPES in all qualities.
They offer, as a special attraction,
100 PIECES POPLIN ALPACAS
AT 75 CENTS.
Very heavy goods; worth $1 25.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
IN
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
OF
PARIS AND VIENNA BROCHE, CASHMERE, CHANLAIN AND PASSLY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY, FAR BELOW THE MARKET VALUE.
M. ROBERTS & CO., No. 181 8th-av.

THE TIME HAS COME.—DO NOT WAIT any longer. Go to T. M. JAMES', No. 102 Sixth-av. near 8th-st., and
Buy your Sheetings now.
Buy your Towling now.
Buy your Linen now.
Buy your Table Damask now.
Buy your Quilts now.
Buy all you can now, and save 30 per cent. Now is the time, at T. M. JAMES', 6th-av.

MERINOES, POPLINS, REPS, PLAIDS
De Laines, Chashmeres, Winceys, Alpacas, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
And UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

12s. SILK! 12s. SILK!! 12s. SILK!!!
Go to T. M. JAMES' this week. Another lot of those cheap silks.
SPLENDID CORDED SILK at $1 50 per yard.
SPLENDID PLAIN SILK at $1 50 per yard.
SPLENDID BLACK SILK at $1 50 per yard.
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING.—MADAME M. HARRIS, having just returned from Europe, is happy to announce that she will be ready to exhibit the latest Parisian bonnets, round hats and other novelties on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 11, 12 and 13. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

MISS D'ORSEY HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter bonnets from the leading houses in Paris, at her new store No. 1,175 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG....SATURDAY, Oct. 27
HIBERNIA, MONROE....SATURDAY, Oct. 13
COLUMBIA....SATURDAY, Nov. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA.....Ogilvie.....SATURDAY, Oct 13
THE QUEEN.....Grogan....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK.....Thompson...SATURDAY, Oct. 27

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO..........Oct. 17
MALTA..........Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 20.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY......Oct. 13
CITY OF CORK.......WEDNESDAY....Oct. 17
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY......Oct. 20
KANGAROO.......WEDNESDAY....Oct. 24
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY......Oct. 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.......Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Oct. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

Oct. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

Oct. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Oct. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

including Havana, St. Andrews, Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, St. Juan, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique and Kingston, calling at New-Orleans and Charleston on return.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMER will be chartered for the occasion, to sail about Nov. 1.

The whole trip will occupy about one month, in the most delightful season of the year for the Tropics.

Price of passage for the round trip, including stateroom and first-class table provided with every luxury:

Adults..........$250 00
Children under 10, and servants..........200 00

Only parties of known respectability will be received, as the affair will be very select.

For passage and further particulars apply to DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.

Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, BREAKER, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

ATLANNIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 20.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, will leave TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M., to be followed by the EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.

Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway..........at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel..........at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)...at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST. COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal property will be open for payment at this office on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 15. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

$50,000 WORTH OF OLD BOOKS, newspapers and waste paper wanted, for which I will pay the highest cash price. GEO. SCOTT, No. 62 West Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 2[illegible], 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution Endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 35. Board and tuition for 21 weeks $160. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

MISS OLSSEN'S English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhans' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 9[illegible]0 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

"PARLEY VOUS FRANCAIS?"—AN EXperienced French gentleman who teaches in a first-class institute, would like to find a few lessons out in the afternoon or evening. Prof. BEANGY, No. 1,314 3d-av.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Home and school for boys under 12; English, French, Spanish, music, military drill, light gymnastics; ponies for riding lessons. E. HINDS, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for a limited number of young ladies, No. 28 Irving-place, near Union-square.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MME. NEWBERRY WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, a choice assortment of Winter Millinery, the latest Parisian styles, No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

MME BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 396 6th-av., is now ready to resume her lessons.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS would like a position in a gentleman's family as teacher of English branches and the rudiments of music; would not object to the country; unexceptionable references. Address Miss STEARNS, No. 227 5th-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 656 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY WELL EXPERIENCED in teaching the different languages and music; desires an engagement in a nice and pleasant family. Address Miss VANDERFELTEN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES A situation as visiting governess, to teach English and French. Address Miss D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, Oct.	11,	6¾ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	10,	8 A. M.
Friday,	12,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	11,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	12,	10½ A. M.
Tuesday,	16,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	15,	8 A. M.
Wednesday,	17,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	16,	12 M.
Thursday,	18,	10 A. M.	Wednesday,	17,	1 P. M.
Friday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Thursday,	18,	2 P. M.
Saturday,	20,	2 P. M.	Friday,	19,	2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, DIRECT. The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., North River, SUNDAY, Oct. 14, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, rooms for gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes board from Nov. 20 for the Winter, for himself, wife, mother, infant child and nurse; would prefer to board with a private family; would, if required, furnish his own rooms except carpets. Address, stating price, and giving all particulars, G. H. S., Box No. 4,964 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, on the west side of the town, below Union-square, (private family preferred,) by two young men of quiet habits, two rooms, one with grate; price not to exceed $20 a week for both. Address, with reference, S. W. G., Box No. 836 Post-office, New-York.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room for one or two gentlemen, with or without board, in a private family where there are no children. Apply at the cottage rear of No. 426 West 47th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL—FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite, with board, at the private residence, No. 25 East 21st-st., having been thoroughly renovated and handsomely furnished. Those desiring superior accommodations would do well to call at once.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR FLOOR to let; modern convenience; to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; private table. First-class parties only need apply at No. 112 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and single gentlemen desiring superior accommodations for the Winter will find elegant rooms, with liberal table, at the first-class brown-stone house No. 155 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom on second floor; first-class board; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILDREN,) want a parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, with board. Address, with name and location, R., Box No. 1,123.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT to let between Union and Madison Squares, by a private family; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF FIFTH-AV.—Parlor, first and third floor suites of rooms, furnished, with private table only, are to let to one or two first-class families.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 141 Montague-st. References required.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 1,500 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
(Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION, BY THEALL & CURTIS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Amity-st., between Mercer and Greene sts. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT QUEENS STATION, L. I., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, a handsome country seat at Queens Station, consisting of 30 acres laid out in lawn, 2 acres in garden, and 25 acres under the highest state of cultivation, only one-half a mile from depot, and adjoins the elegant country seat of the late Deforrest Manice.

House two stories, attic and basement; contains on first floor, parlor, drawing-room, dining-room; second floor, seven bedrooms, and bedrooms in attic; kitchen has stationary wash tubs, range, &c., with cottage in the rear for servants; house has hot and cold water, bathrooms, water-closets, and all the conveniences of a first-class City house; handsome green-house, 14x42 feet, barns, carriage-house and stables, workshops, and very large ice-house, in complete order.

1,000 fruit-bearing trees of the choicest varieties, large graperies, very thrifty, small fruits in abundance.

The above is in every way calculated for a gentleman's country seat, and worthy the attention of purchasers.

For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AND FARMING LAND AT NEW UTRECHT, LONG ISLAND.—Positive sale to close an estate, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; about 48 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, house, barn, well, &c.; will be sold in three parcels; is one-half mile from the village; near two railroads. Maps are ready at the office of the Auctioneer.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK of the following popular operatic artistes, who depart the following day on their grand tour of the Continent:

MADAM MARIA FREDERICI.
MR. THEODORE HABELMAN.
MR. JOSEPH HERMANS.
MR. WILHELM FORMES.
First appearance of MISS CLARA LANG.
RISTORI'S GRAND ORCHESTRA
Of Forty Instrumental Virtuosos, of the first eminence.

Admission 50 and 25 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

The following truly brilliant programme has been selected in which to present these very popular artistes for their final appearance.

PART FIRST.
1. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream..Mendelssohn
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. "Message of Peace,"..........Fesca
MR. THEODORE HABELMAN.
3. Grand Aria and Prayer from "Der Freischutz,"..........Weber
MADAME MARIE FREDERICI.
4. Overture, "Night in Grenada,"..........Kreutzer
5. "To the Storm," with Orchestra..........Evers
MR. JOSEPH HERMANS.
6. Grand Air from "Ernani,"..........Verdi
MISS CLARA LAND.
7. Trio from "Josef and his Bretherin,"..........Mehul
FREDERICI, HABELMAN AND HERMANS.
PART SECOND.
1. Musical Tableaux (a. Rising of the Sun in the Alps; b. Storm at Sea; c. Gypsies Camp and Festivity..........Lumbye
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria from "Czar and Carpenter,"..........Lortzing
MR. WILHELM FORMES.
3. "Wanderer,"..........Schubert
MADAME MARIE FREDERICI.
4. Terzetto from Night in Grenada..........Kreutzer
MISS CLARA LANG, HABELMAN AND FORMES.
5. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor,"..........Nicholai
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
6. "In deisen heiligen Hallen,"..........Mozart
MR. JOSEPH HERMANS.
7. Grand Quartet from "Fidelio,"..........Beethoven
FREDERICI, LANG, HABELMAN AND HERMANS.

Especial attention is directed to the above entirely unprecedented programme of Fourteen Brilliant Numbers.

Adolph Nuendorf..........Conductor

CHOICE SEATS FOR RISTORI AND NIBLO'S, at the Central Ticket Office, No. 575 Broadway, Room No. 1, directly opposite Niblo's. Cut this out for reference.

Seats for the BLACK CROOK Matinee on Saturday.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and [illegible] BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Several first-class and medium-priced houses, above 9th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs.

ALSO,
Property on Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

ALSO,
Property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs.

Owners placing their property in my hands, either for auction or private sale, are assured of my best services in their behalf.
D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway.
Offer for sale houses and lots in all parts of the City.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT THE Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

One of the best farms in Dutchess County, New-York, known as the "Chauncey Knapp Farm," 180 acres, situated on the bank of Wappinger's Creek, four miles from New-Hamburgh Depot; six miles south of Poughkeepsie; first-class house, new and large, built in modern style, splendidly shaded; barns, outbuildings and fences in complete order.

Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained by applying to or addressing J. S. VAN CLEEF, No. 2 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or S. G. HINSDALE, No. 7 Water-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—THOSE REMAINING UNSOLD OF those magnificent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York; commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewer, water and gas. The street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house; excellent barn, with outbuildings; productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, 14 miles from New-York, containing 30 to 40 acres. The house large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hothouses, &c., all in perfect order. For permit and particulars, apply to G. A. ROBBINS, Executor, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the new first-class brown-stone front dwelling, with one or two lots and all the modern improvements, on Clermont-av., between Fulton and Green avs., Brooklyn; price low, terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class, and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$55,000—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, (superior order,) with fine stable, near 5th-av., above 28th-st., a bargain; others in 22d, 23d and Murray Hill, $18,000 to $50,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 73 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 116 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE large and elegant first-class brown-stone dwelling on Montague-terrace, (Brooklyn Heights,) with immediate possession. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having been occupied but one year. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 381 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT METUCHIN, N. J., ONE MILE west of Freeman's Depot, a small farm of 12 acres, with good buildings thereon. For particulars, apply to MOSES WEBB, Metuchin, or to ED. RIPLEY, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW stylish two-story and attic French slate-roof house, 13 rooms, gas, marble mantels, &c.; first-class neighborhood, near depot. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, real estate agent, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house and lot, just completed and ready for immediate occupation, situated on Park-av., between 38th and 39th-sts. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY COMplete cottage on the southwest corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE 36TH-ST.—A first-class extra large brown-stone high-stoop house, with or without lot and stable. For sale low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment house No. 90 West 27th-st., in the most complete order, ready for occupancy; terms to suit.
J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

240 ACRES OF THE BEST FARMING land, near Jefferson City, Mo. For sale cheap.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 959 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house with all improvements. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., between 116th and 117th sts.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots 50x102 feet, on 78th-st, near Madison-av. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The four-story brown front English basement house, No. 353 West 34th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

A RICHLY FURNISHED SUITE, WITH other finely furnished rooms, to let to gentlemen without board, wishing a select and elegant home. Apply at No. 33 Stuyvesant-st., opposite the Cooper Institute, and near Broadway and 10th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; house nearly new with all the modern improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FURnished parlor and bedrooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel; reasonable price. Address Box 5,130 Post-office.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS for business, studios, &c., at No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply to JANITOR, or as per bill.

TO LET—BASEMENT STORE AND REAR room in building No. 46 Hudson-st.; gas and water. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman near East 18th-st. and 2d-av. Address W. W., Box No. 2419 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR AND KITCHEN, SUITable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Address W., No. 14 John-st., second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ANOTHER CHANGE.
SOMETHING FOR OLD AND YOUNG TO SEE.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
The thrilling and truthful drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
depicting in truthful scenes the HISTORY OF THE INEBRIATE, and exhibiting the actualities of BAR-ROOM LIFE.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

RISTORI FRENCH THEATRE—PHEDRA.

Last week but one of the season before the departure of the company for Boston.

Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway.

Seats secured for three representations in advance.

MONDAY—Thirteenth subscription night, Oct. 15.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in Racine's tragedy of PHEDRA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

NEXT TUESDAY, Oct. 16, fourth subscription, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of PHEDRA, in Racine's celebrated tragedy, PHEDRA.

RISTORI MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF EICHBERG'S BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL OPERA, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
On WEDNESDAY, for the first time, EICHBERG'S NIGHT IN ROME.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON and LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG,
J. E. COOKE in the PICKWICK CHARACTERS.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Trained Horses, Performing Ponies, Mules, &c.
Clowns—R. Crouesto and J. Pentland.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT IRVING HALL.
SUNDAY CONCERT AT IRVING HALL.
SEVENTH SUNDAY CONCERT, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock.
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN..........Soprano
Mr. F. HEINDL..........Flute Soloist
Mr. G. W. COLBY..........Pianist
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS..........Conductor
And his Grand Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved chairs 50 cents extra.

DE GARMO'S NEW AND ELEGANT HALL, with supper and dressing rooms complete, may be engaged for STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS, by applying at the Academy, 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the Winter course will be delivered by Prof. J. W. DRAPER, M. D., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, in the Medical College, entrance on Worth-st., near Church, one block west of Broadway. At the close of the lecture an exhibition will be given by Prof. Henry Draper, M. D., of his recent improvement in adapting the microscope, by the aid of photography and the magnesium light, to the purpose of public teaching. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

MEDICAL.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—The opening exercises will take place at the College, No. 74 East 12th-st., at 8 P. M., MONDAY, Oct. 15. Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Burchard, Prof. Webster, and other eminent speakers are expected. The public are invited.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and coachman, by a single man of long experience who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address A. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent young man; can give the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; no objections to City or country. Address EDWARD CAMPBELL, No. 183 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTDE—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom; eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS foreman, or assistant, in a cake bakery; can give good recommendations. Apply at No. 244 3d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A young woman with good recommendations, as plain cook, laundress, &c.; English or Welsh preferred; wages, $9 per month. Apply at No. 60 East 35th-st., Monday and Tuesday, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH GOOD REFerences—a Protestant preferred; wages, $12. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE COLORED WOMEN; ONE must be a first-class cook, one as waitress, one laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 12 West 20th-st., on Monday morning, Oct. 15, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL RESPECTABLE LADS as cash boys. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal & Mercer.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALESMEN FOR the Western trade in a boot and shoe house. Address Box No. 3,990 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct 10, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of NORRIS, KING & McMANN, is hereby dissolved, by its own limitation. The outstanding obligations of the late firm will be settled by WM. H. KING and THOS. R. McMANN, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
THEO. H. NORRIS.
WM. H. KING.
New-York, Oct. 13, 1866. THOS. R. McMANN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of KING & McMANN, and will continue the business as heretofore, at Nos. 56 & 58 Gold-st.
WM. H. KING.
THOS. R. McMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PARTIES GOING TO EUROPE—Splendid investment; a partial or total purchase of a most valuable invention patented in Great Britain; this has already been introduced in this country and is rapidly making the fortune of all concerned; portable, compact, easily tested, brilliant in appearance, yet exceedingly useful, in wide demand everywhere, but probably even greater there than here, it only requires a fair opportunity of exhibition to meet with immediate disposal; as the patentee cannot leave this country at present, he offers to parties of character and means who can do so, this eligible opportunity of uniting pleasure with immediate and profitable returns. Address LOUIS H. PIGNOLET, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUbon's *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.
First engagement in New-York in two years of
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
who, supported by
J. C. McCULLOM AND A GREAT CAST,
will appear in Brougham's dramatization of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. BOWERS
(A faultless and brilliant personation.)
Act I.—THE PRICE OF CRIME.
Act II.—THE LIME TREE WALK.
Act III.—DUEL TO THE DEATH.
Act IV.—THE INCENDIARY.
Act V.—TRACKED—AT BAY.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Doors open at 7¼. Seats secured six days in advance.
Admission 75c. and 30c.; Reserved Seats $1; Orchestra Stalls $1 50.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE
TWO NEW COMEDIES,
Both produced with scenery, dresses and appointments
ENTIRELY NEW,
and distribution of characters embracing
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
MONDAY, Oct. 15,
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
TUESDAY, Oct. 16—THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 18—THE FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Oct. 19—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20—THE FAST FAMILY.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. H. J. Byron his last and most successful play,

£100,000,

which is in preparation, and will be produced early next week with NEW SCENERY, DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performance.

Acting Manager..........Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director..........Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter..........Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer..........Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 15,
Last nights of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 15 and 16,
Last nights positively of MR. JEFFERSON, in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

The revival of this charming comedy has been attended with delighted audiences. Last nights of the remarkable meritorious cast, embracing, MR. CHAS. VANDENHOFF, MR. STODDART, MR. CHAS. PETERS, MR. J. T. WARD, MR. T. HIND, MR. W. BARRON, MR. C. BURKE, MR. GILLETT, MR. SINCLAIR, MR. KENWAY, MISS CAROLINE CARSON, MISS KATE NEWTON, MRS. SAUNDERS, MISS THERESA WOOD, MISS GEORGIE TELBIN, MISS ALICE HARRISON, MRS. SINCLAIR.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, MR. JEFFERSON as CALEB PLUMMER, in "Cricket on the Hearth."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. Juignet and C. Drivet..........Directeurs.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, OPERA. SATURDAYS, COMEDY VAUDEVILLE.
FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock.
First performance of Auber's magnificent comic opera,
LES DIAMANTS
DE LA COURONNE.

Prices of admission, $1; Boxes, (four seats,) $10; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Offices for subscriptions and sale of tickets are now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON
Will appear three times this week, as follows:
TUESDAY, Oct. 16, by general request, as
RICHARD III.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18, in two of his great characters, in Carl von Holtei's drama, HANS JUERGE, and in Kotzebue's comedy DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN, (The Unfortunates,) and on SATURDAY, Oct. 20 in his favorite character as CORPORAL BONJOUR, in Weiner in Paris (Viennese in Paris,) and as HANS JUERGE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY, and during the week.
The splendid drama of
CAPTAIN MACHEATH
The celebrated
LESLIE.
The Hero of Niagara in his daring
Ascension on the
Tight Rope.
Drama of the GOLD SEEKERS.

M. HARTZ, THE WONDERFUL ILLUSIONIST,

AT DODWORTH HALL,
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
On MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, will be produced for the first time in America,
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

This wonderful feat is the most thrilling and exciting ever presented to an audience, and is only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. HARTZ.

Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 244 East 13th-st., (will remove to Madison-av., Nov. 1,) is now open for the reception of pupils under the following Professors:

Musical Director and Professor of Theory and Composition—Geo. F. Bristow.
Piano—Mme. Wm. Vincent Wallace, Edward Hoffman, Wm. Wolf, Theodore Boettger, C. A. Czigethy and G. Weingarten.
Vocal Music—Mme. Ed. Loder and Signor E. Camps.
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YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.

As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

PIANOS, UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at moderate prices. Second-hand pianos from $100 to $25[illegible]. Upright and square pianos to rent.
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DANCING

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,

Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
Temporary entrance to the Academy, No. 28½ West 29th-st.
Circulars at No. 37 West 21st-st., or of R. Murphy, No. 1,2[illegible]3 Broadway.

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No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

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Ladies at 2 o'clock, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.

Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Classes for children, ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter. Six dances taught in six lessons.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., N[illegible] PINE-ST.

COAL AND KINDLING WOOD, SUCH AS oak, hickory and pine, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Depot, No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—FIFTY BASKETS, slightly damaged, Heidsick & Co. and Chas. Heidsick brands champagne wine, lately recovered from sunken brig *William Edwards*, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by G. B. CROSSMAN, No. [illegible] Water-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH POLICE MURDER.

The Inquest Continued—Speculations upon Private Families—Important Testimony of Police Officers—The Arrested Man Proves an Alibi—Funeral of the Murdered Officer—Imposing Services and Procession.

The inquest on the body of Officer HIPWELL, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who was murdered by some person as yet unknown, on Tuesday morning last, was resumed at Firemen's Hall, Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon, before Coroner J. H. B. SMITH. Notwithstanding the fact that the testimony adduced up to the present time appears to point suspicion in one direction only, there seems to be a persistent attempt made to divert the attention of the Jury by throwing suspicion on the internal affairs of respectable households, and calling in question the reputation of ladies residing in the neighborhood of where the assassination of the officer took place. Whatever may be the misgivings which persons who feel an impulse to gossip have in relation to the conduct of married ladies and gay lotharios in the Eastern District, the testimony of the witnesses already examined before the Coroner has failed to connect any such persons with the cold-blooded murder upon which the Jury have been called to pronounce a verdict. On this point the readers can analyze the testimony for themselves and form their own opinions. The testimony adduced yesterday was as follows:

TESTIMONY OF JOHN KUNZE.

John Kunze, testified as follows: I am a gas-fitter; saw Hipwell; not acquainted with him; I was home last Monday night; know no one acquainted with Officer Hipwell; have heard of his watching a house; James Dower said so; he lives in Tenth-street, between South Second and South Third; he said he thought the man was shot out of the window; no one told me that Hipwell was threatened; Dower said he thought Hipwell was shot out of the window; I was in Rankin's store quarter to ten last night; could not tell whether he heard what he said from any one; said it was no burglar who shot Hipwell, but some ——master; no one said anything more than talk to me about the murder; in Rankin's store, a private watchman said "if he had seen two men he'd have gone after them if it cost his life;" that is all I know; never heard any remark about Hipwell.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK SAEVELIN.

Patrick Shevelin testified as follows: I live at No. 173 Taylor-street; knew Hipwell six months ago; last saw him, I think, Saturday, 4th inst.; did not speak to him; last had conversation with him four weeks ago, corner of Taylor and Wythe avenue; he arrested me once in a lager-beer saloon on Division-avenue; lost my cap and returned back after it, and Dutchman made charge against me; never made any threat against him; always heard people speak good of him—all that party that he associated with; I was out on Monday night from half-past seven to ten o'clock; walked about in the neighborhood of Clymer-street till a quarter before ten o'clock Monday night; slept with my brother James; first heard of the murder on Wednesday morning, when my sister said Hipwell was shot in Ross-street; my brother was in bed before me; I sleep outside of the bed; I stop at my sister's house; I put out the light, took off my clothes, and went to bed; my sister's room is on the same floor; slept on the kitchen floor; the men I associate with all work for a living; some folks think them bad because they go in a crowd; never heard of them in any scrape except that in Division-avenue; never went by the name of "Boston Jim;" never heard any one call me so.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. ANN KENNY.

Ann Kenny, sister of last witness, testified as follows: Have seen Hipwell; never spoke to him; heard of the murder in the morning from a woman who heard it in the corner grocery; James said "is that so? it is too bad, he was a good old soul;" my brother Patrick was home soon after ten o'clock; I was up and down with my children, who were sick three times during the night; am sure he was home; I got up at half-past five o'clock; my brother was sound asleep till my husband came home at six o'clock in the morning; he works nights for a living; the last time I was up was between three and four o'clock in the morning; did not hear anything of the murder until I went down stairs; I then heard Hipwell was shot.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER POWELL.

John Powell testified as follows: I reside at No. 138 Fourth-street; my post is from South Ninth-street to Broadway; at half-past three A. M. I was in Fourth-street, corner of South Ninth; two shots were fired in quick succession, and I thought I heard some one halloo; it appeared to be about the second shot; I went down South Ninth-street, and on getting near Third-street heard the alarm-rap; ran up Third-street to near Broadway, gave one rap, and Officer Marryatt answered me; two men, one of whom was Officer Marryatt, I found on the south side of Broadway; the other was Private Watchman Fox, of Bedford-avenue; Marryatt requested me to go to the ferry and notify officers there to keep a sharp lookout; on my way back I met two strange men; on my return, saw the body of Mr. Hipwell at the corner of Third-street and Broadway, on the sidewalk, shot in the breast; Mr. Van Nest had been sent to the Station-house; Officer Brown followed me from the ferry; the two men said they were going to Fulton Market; one was a large man, the other smaller; saw a man night before—stout man, in dark clothes and round felt hat, with a small man, going toward Dutchtown; saw one of them night previous in Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets; saw no one else on morning of the murder, as far as I can recollect; when I got back from the ferry I had no conversation with Van Nest; met him on my return; never heard threats offered to Hipwell, nor that Hipwell had to watch any person in the houses near where the murder was committed.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK GALLIES.

Fred. Gallies testified as follows: I live at No. 13 South Third-street; was acquainted with Hipwell since I kept shop corner of Wythe-avenue and Morton-street five years ago; never heard him say persons had threatened to shoot him; I was at home the night of the murder; know persons living in the neighborhood; know Mr. Hoyt's family; know some parties visited there; have heard of visitors; one who used to live in Fourth-street; his name was Washington; know his character to be good; have supplied his family with meat for two years; have been out with Mr. Hoyt in company with his wife; never have been with her alone.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD MARRYATT.

Edward Marryatt testified as follows: On the night preceding the murder, I was on Division-avenue, opposite Fifth-street, about half past three in the morning of the 9th; I was going up the avenue and heard the report of a pistol; heard the cry of "murder" twice; then the second report; the first I saw, after passing Bedford-avenue, were Hipwell and Watchman Van Ness; Hipwell was on his back on the sidewalk; I saw no one else on the street at that time; the first word I spoke to the watchman was to ask which way the man ran and why he did not follow him; he said he went down Division-avenue; told him to stay by the deceased and I went in the direction the man took; did not see any one pass down Division-avenue, right or left, on my way toward the river; turned and came back same side, and returned to where deceased lay; corner of Third-street saw two men, one came through Third-street and the other through Bedford-avenue; they were Mr. Hawks and Mr. Powell, private watchmen; notified Powell to go to the ferry and notify the officer there; sent Mr. Hawks to foot of Taylor-street, corner of Kent-avenue, with directions to stop any one they met; the next man I saw was Mr. Estee, and went with him to the Station-house to give the alarm, at the same time going for the doctor myself; saw Van Ness near Hipwell; think he said something about snapping a pistol at the murderer; heard Hipwell speak of watching parties about there; we had words with some parties; have been with him on post; on one night he arrested a sneak thief; would not speak to a private watchman unless on familiar terms; it is not customary to make a noise unless you have got a burglar fast; did not see a suspicious person traveling that night.

Owing to the fact that the funeral of deceased was about to take place, and no further testimony being ready, the inquest was, at this point, adjourned till Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE OFFICER HIPWELL.

The large attendance at the funeral of the deceased officer was a deserved tribute to his worth. This honor to his memory was rendered by those who knew him on account of the lofty estimate with which they regarded him as an honest man and a faithful and dutiful officer. The funeral services took place in the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between the hours of two and three o'clock. About three hundred members of the Metropolitan Police force were in attendance, consisting of detachments from the reserves of all the precincts in New-York and Brooklyn. They formed line on Fourth-street and marched to the church, where they rested until the conclusion of the services. The sidewalks were crowded by men, women and children who knew and respected the deceased, all anxious to pay their last tribute to his departed worth. The services were conducted by Rev. CHARLES B. SING, Pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Mr. PARTRIDGE, Rector of Christ's Church, in Bedford-avenue.

Rev. Mr. SING commenced by reading a portion of the Fifteenth Chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, "Now, if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead," &c. After the reading of this solemn lesson, in an earnest and impressive tone, he made a few observations to the mourners and friends who filled the church, many of whom shed tears copiously. The uncertainty of life was the theme. Death was certain to come to all; it was the great event to which we must all look forward, and it was of the utmost importance that all the opportunities of life should be consecrated by preparation, as that was the end of all opportunities. It was an event the manner of which God had, in His supreme wisdom, hidden from our view, but whether by the hand of the midnight assassin, by accident, or by slow consuming sickness, or suddenly, all were fated to die, for "what man liveth who shall not see death?" The decree had been passed, "Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return." All men believed that all other men must die, but thought too little of the fact that they were to die themselves. The occasion of their mourning was a warning to all, and the solemnity of the circumstances surrounding them was an admonition to each individual, "Be ye also ready."

As soon as the services were concluded, the line was again formed, and when the chief mourners and their friends had been seated in the carriages, the march was resumed down South Second to Fourth-street, along Fourth to South Fourth-street, up South Fourth to Meserole-street, up Meserole to Johnson-street, and thence to the Evergreen Cemetery. The procession was preceded by a band, which played a variety of solemn selections. Following the band was a carriage containing Commissioner BERGEN and Inspector FOLK, then a detachment of police, then a carriage containing Revs. PARTRIDGE and SING. The hearse, which followed, containing the body of deceased, was surrounded by officers from the reserve of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who acted as pall bearers, and was followed by Capt. WOGLOM and all the sergeants of the precinct to which Mr. HIPWELL had been attached. The carriage containing the family of deceased, followed, supported by a long train of friends in carriages. The Police wore the usual crape badge of mourning on their left arm, and presented a very imposing appearance. The police were under command of Capt. COPELAND, and marched in admirable order. Each detachment or platoon was in charge of a Captain. Of the Captains present, we noticed: Capt. MULLEN, of the adjoining precinct to that in which Mr. HIPWELL lost his life; Capt. JACOBS, Capt. PETTY, Capt. GREER, and several others. The impression left upon the people of Williamsburgh by this solemn pageant will remain for a long time.

No Clue to the Murderer—Further Testimony before the Coroner—Obsequies of Deceased.

No clue has yet been obtained to the murderer of Officer JOHN HIPWELL, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who was shot on his beat on the morning of Tuesday last. Coroner SMITH, on Saturday forenoon, took considerable testimony in the case, but nothing worth publishing was elicited. The funeral of the deceased took place from the South Second-street M. E. Church at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was very largely attended. Four hundred policemen, under Capt. COPELAND, acted as escort. The men were formed into ten companies, and presented a very fine appearance. The body was interred at Cypress Hill Cemetery. The procession left the church in the following order: Band; Commissioner BERGEN, Inspectors FOLK and CARPENTER, and Chief of Police of Detroit; escort under Capt. COPELAND; hearse; members of Forty-fifth Precinct, under Capt. WOGLOM, as guard of honor; family of deceased in carriages; citizens' carriages.

THE CENTREVILLE MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict that the Murder was Committed by Some Person Unknown—Robert Mariner Discharged.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of ROBERT T. WALKER, who was murdered on the Centreville Race Course, between 6 and 7 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of October, was resumed at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday, before Coroner CURTIS and a Jury. The examination was conducted by ALEXANDER HUGNER, Esq., of Jamaica. A large number of witnesses were examined, but nothing new elicited tending to throw any light upon the tragedy, or to fix the guilt upon any person or persons. Most of the facts testified to were the same as those brought out at the previous sessions of the inquest, and have already been published. The only new point of interest connected with yesterday's examination was the complete exoneration of the two persons on whom suspicion rested, one of whom, ROBERT MARINER, was under arrest. MARINER was brought on to the witness stand and gave a clear and connected statement of his whereabouts on the morning of the murder, which was corroborated by two other witnesses, and proved conclusively that he could not have been on the race track at the time the murder was committed.

The other suspected party—ALFRED E. GOVE—came on voluntarily from Boston, after hearing that suspicion rested on him, and he also took the stand and testified that on the morning of the murder he left Williamsburgh at 6:50 o'clock and rode to East New-York in a horse car, taking his trunk with him. His statement was corroborated by SAMUEL VERITY, the driver of the Williamsburgh car, and by HENRY ROSENQUEST, who helped him carry his trunk to the car.

The man, MICHAEL McCARTHY, who was jointly suspected with GOVE, (having been discharged from Mr. WALKER's employ at the same time,) has not been heard from, but as he was supposed to have committed the deed, if at all, in connection with GOVE, the fact of GOVE's proving an *alibi* releases him from suspicion.

No testimony has been offered during the investigation tending to throw suspicion upon any other parties, and it is now the prevailing belief in the neighborhood where the murder was committed that all efforts to ferret out the mystery have failed to indicate the guilty person.

The probability is that it was an ordinary case of murder for the purpose of robbery, perpetrated by professional cut-throats with whom the annals of the last two weeks have shown that Long Island is well stocked.

The verdict of the jury was "that ROBERT T. WALKER came to his death by a pistol shot in the hands of some person to the jury unknown, and that no evidence has been offered before them warranting the detention of any person as being the party guilty of the murder."

On the rendition of the verdict the Coroner discharged ROBERT MARINER, who was arrested last Tuesday on suspicion, and was held under $500 bonds.

The Astoria Murder—Coroner's Inquest—No Clue to the Murderer.

No new facts have as yet been elicited regarding the recent murder near Astoria. It will be recollected that on Wednesday the dead body of a strange man, evidently a sailor, was found in the woods near the village. The side of the head was crushed in, evidently the effect of a blow from an ax or hatchet. When found the body was scarcely cold. Coroner LEWIS held an inquest on the body on Saturday, but no testimony was elicited calculated to indicate who was the perpetrator of the deed. L. D. FRANCIS testified that while he was holding a pair of horses in front of the hotel for some hunters a strange man came along and told him that a man had shot himself out in the woods. This man was in company with a son of Mr. GOSMAN. The witness said: While the hunters were in drinking at the bar, Mr. GOSMAN's boy and a man told him the news; the man that was with the boy stood on the porch and had a paper in his hands; asked the boy how the man came to shoot himself and he did not know; asked the man, and he said he "did it on purpose;" looked in the paper and saw a very long pistol, a powder-flask and a spectacle-case; he showed this pistol and there was blood on the hammer; he said it belonged to the dead man; this man was of medium height, had long whiskers, light clothes and Kossuth hat on; Mrs. COOK said to the man he had better go to MADDON's, the Justice's; he said he took these things to go to the Squire with; saw the man when he went off the stoop, and saw two gunners go with him; witness did not go to view the body then, but an hour afterward, after dinner, went over with his brother-in-law and Mr. COOK's son and saw the body, about three o'clock; no one was there then; the man lay on his left side, with one hand drawn up; his hat was on; he lay a short distance from a turnip patch, near a stump and some saplings, about twenty feet from the rail fence on the left hand side of the turnpike as you go up; the man who had these things said the body was warm when he took them; witness then went back to Mrs. COOK's and staid there until dark. The body looked as if it had been turned over after death.

Another witness testified that he saw this strange man with the pistol, and would know him again. He was dressed in black. On the wristband of his shirt there was blood. He hid the pistol with the paper, except the barrel. He had whiskers, and was about thirty-five or forty years of age. He talked plain English. He was of medium height, and had on a light coat or pepper-and-salt coat. He said he was taking these things to the Squire. CHARLEY and HENRY ELKINS told him he was a fool to touch the man, and that he was liable to go to State Prison for it. Mrs. COOK did not see him. The man did not say how he came to know where deceased was. After he left he went round to Jackson-avenue along with three gunners and two boys until he came to the first mile-stone, and then they turned up the other road. The men did not seem to be acquainted.

This strange man is suspected of the murder, but the only ground for such suspicion is the fact that he was the first to report the discovery of the body. Efforts are being made to fathom the mystery, and also to ascertain the name of the murdered man. The inquest will be concluded on Thursday next.

A New Dry Dock in Brooklyn.

The increasing trade and commerce of Brooklyn have long demanded improved accommodations for the dry docking of vessels arriving there. This want the Erie Basin Dock Company have endeavored to supply by the construction of a dry dock on their property at Red Hook.

The work was commenced on the 5th of July, 1864, but was delayed by "strikes" among the workmen, and by other causes. A coffer dam having been constructed, and the water in the excavation pumped out, the sides of the dock were built, and by the 6th of September, 1866, the work was completed. In the meantime an engine-house was constructed and a powerful pumping engine placed therein.

The dock is of wood, secured by iron bolts; is 500 feet in length at top by 476 feet at bottom. The width is 120 feet at top by 61 feet at bottom. The depth is 24 feet.

The flood-gate is 90 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, and when raised 2 feet floats as a boat. A windlass on it is run by the pumping engine, so that it almost works itself. The sides and bottom of the grooves are packed with rubber, and thus made water-tight. The pressure against this gate when the dock is empty is 1,800 tons. The sluices in it are five in number and about 4 feet square, through which the water is let into the dock.

At each side and the upper end of the dock the descent is by steps 9 inches wide by 11 tread, so that to reach any part of the vessel in the dock is very easy. From the dock the water is led by a culvert to a well 15 feet in diameter and 5 feet below the bottom of the dock. From this well two culverts run to the pumps, which are HIBBARD's centrifugal, each throwing 30,000 gallons of water per minute.

A horizontal engine of 100-horse power, with a gear wheel 16 feet in diameter, works the pumps. Suction pipes 30 inches in diameter are used. In the culverts—of which one leads one way and the other the other—are gates, by means of which the water can be pumped into or out of the dock by the same pumps.

The engine-house is of brick, 64 by 42 feet, and two stories in height.

Along the west side of the dock warehouses are being built, in which cargoes are to be stored, so that vessels can be repaired and unloaded or loaded at one and the same time. The warehouses are to be 700 feet long by 140 wide, and four stories high, except the two centre ones, which are to be five stories high. The walls are 24 inches thick.

On the southeast side another dry-dock is being built, which is to be on the same plan, but not so large as the one already constructed.

Yesterday the dock was formally opened in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. At 1 o'clock the steamship *Morning Star*, sister ship of the ill-fated *Evening Star*, was taken into the dock, the pumps set at work, and the dock quickly emptied.

All the apparatus worked well and smoothly, and the result was a success.

The Erie Basin Dock Company was formed in 1864, with a capital of $700,000, with liberty to increase to $1,000,000. Twenty acres of land, mostly under water, were procured on Elizabeth-street, near Van Brunt, and THOMAS RICHARDSON, since deceased, was made President of the Company. JAMES P. ROBINSON now holds the office.

The China Steamship Line and its Connections.

The steamship *Costa Rica* sailed from this port at noon yesterday for Yokahama, Japan, *via* Cape of Good Hope, to take its place on the regular monthly line between Yokahama and Shanghai, which is to be run in connection with the new line of steamships from San Francisco to China. The *Costa Rica* is a staunch built sea-going steamer, nearly new, having been built only three or four years ago to run on the Vanderbilt line between New-York and Aspinwall. She has been thoroughly refitted for the China trade with new condensers, and is supplied with seven metallic lifeboats, beside one of Frazee's new patent lifeboats. She made a trial trip on Monday, going round the Sandy Hook Lightship, and acquitted herself to the satisfaction of all on board. She goes out to China in command of Capt. W. G. FURBER, late of the New-Orleans line of steamers, who has for first officer, Mr. I. HARDING, long and favorably known as one of the most efficient officers in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the Pacific Coast, and thoroughly acquainted with the navigation and trade of China and Japan. The other officers are R. NEWTON, Second Mate, JERRY O'LEARY, Purser and Surgeon, and CHAS. BERNARD Chief Engineer. The *Costa Rica* takes out a dozen or fifteen passengers, among whom is Col. PHINNEY and family, who is to be the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Yokahama. She is expected to be about one hundred days on the passage, and will touch at St. Vincent, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and Singapore.

The departure of this steamer is chiefly important as being the first that sails from American waters in connection with the new steamship line to China, from which such great results are expected. Whether this great enterprise shall meet the expectations of its projectors and prove immediately profitable or not, may be considered questionable; but it is evident that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who are to bear its burdens, are determined that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to insure its success. If it shall result, as anticipated, in eventually diverting a large portion of the European as well as the American trade with China across this continent *via* the overland railroad to the Pacific its importance cannot be too highly estimated. From present prospects this railroad will be completed to San Francisco in three years from date, and, this accomplished, goods can be transported from Hong Kong to London, across the American Continent, in 40 days or less. Until that time the Government subsidy of $400,000 per annum (in greenbacks) to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as an inducement for the establishment of the line, may not enable them to make up the annual deficit in their accounts, but meantime they will have all their connections with the main line—like that to be run by the *Costa Rica*—fully completed, and will be able to control the fast freight between China and Japan, and the American and European markets. The *Costa Rica*, for instance, in its monthly trips between Shanghai and Yokohama will bring to the latter port the products of the immense trade now carried on in the inland waters of the Yang-tse-kiang and its tributaries, which will be taken up by the main line from Hong Kong to San Francisco. Most of the steamers now plying on that river are of American build and ownership, and there is a fair prospect that in a few years nearly the entire trade with China and the rest of the world will be carried on under the American flag.

The first steamer of the new line is to start from San Francisco on the first Tuesday in January next. By the terms of the contract with the Government, the Company are to make thirteen trips a year. The magnificent steamer *Colorado*, which was sent out to San Francisco last Summer, is to be the pioneer boat of the line, and is to be commanded by Commodore WATKINS, the most popular commander in the service of the Company. It has not yet been decided which of the Company's steamers now on the Pacific coast shall make the second trip. The two new steamers now building here for the China line, will not be completed in time to take their places in the line before next Summer, and meantime some of the steamers now plying between San Francisco and Panama will be brought into requisition. One of the steamers now constructing here is being built by Mr. WEBB and the other by Mr. STEERS, and both of them are nearly ready for launching. They are double-strapped and double-planked, (an entirely new feature,) and will be the staunchest vessels ever built in this port.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company sought at the last session of Congress to be released by the Government from the original contract, which required the steamers of the line to touch at Honolulu on their way to Hong Kong—that port being out of the direct route, and necessitating too much delay in making the trips; the bill, however, failed in the lower House. It was proposed that the Company, if released, should establish a direct line from Honolulu to San Francisco, but this they declined, as the experiment was tried last Winter by the California Steam Navigation Company, and abandoned after their steamers had made two trips. The trade with the Hawaiian Islands is not sufficient as yet to warrant a line of steamers; and as for travel, the residents of the Pacific coast are too busy with their own affairs to spend time in visiting the Court of the Kamahamaha Kings, and have too mild a climate of their own to go to the Sandwich Islands in search of a better. At least the California Navigation Company found it so, for few people, except San Francisco Bohemians and dead-heads, applied for passage thither.

THE DETECTIVE RAID.

Two Well-known Shop-lifters Secured—Successful Operation of the Photographic System.

The system of photographing all notorious thieves, now in vogue at Police Headquarters, has frequently been the means of detecting criminals, and we have now to record two instances of this character. It appears that during the afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th ult., a young man, accompanied by a female, left the New-York boat at Albany, and entered the dry-goods store of Mr. ARMSTRONG, on Broadway, and priced several pieces of silk, but they made no purchases. After their departure the salesman discovered that three pieces of silk had been abstracted. The Albany Police were apprised of these facts, but they could not gain any trace of the supposed thieves. On Saturday, Inspector CARPENTER, of the Metropolitan Police, had occasion to visit the State Capital on business, and took with him a complete set of the photographs taken of notorious thieves under his direction. He learned that a robbery had been committed, and suggested that a clerk in the store which had been robbed be sent for, which being done, the photographs were submitted to his inspection, and resulted in his recognizing the portrait of ALBERT NELLIS, a well-known shoplifter, as the man, and also identified the portrait of MARIA STEWART—NELLIS' "Moll," or helper—as the woman. This was so satisfactory that Mr. CARPENTER ordered the arrest of both MARIA and her partner, and on Thursday NELLIS was secured and sent to Albany. On his arrival there the clerk readily pointed him out from among a number of strange men, as the suspected thief. MARIA has since been arrested and forwarded to the State Capital. These prisoners have been frequently in custody on similar charges, but have always escaped prosecution by returning the goods stolen.

The Cholera.

The Commissioners of Quarantine received the following letter yesterday from Quarantine:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, Oct 11.

Cyrus Curtis, Esq., President Commissioners of Quarantine:

DEAR SIR: Herewith please find report of admissions and deaths on board the Hospital ship *Falcon* for the last twenty-four hours.

The storm here is very severe, so much so that we cannot bury the dead at present.

Respectfully yours, D. H. BISSELL, D. H. O.

NEW CASES OF CHOLERA.

The following new cases of cholera have been received on the Hospital Ship, from the *Helvetia*, since our last report:

WILLIAM HARPER, aged 28, Manchester.
ANN JONES, aged 37, Wales.
ANNE C. ANDERSON, aged 38, Moro, Sweden.
MARY H. BATTERSON, 3 weeks old, born at sea.
CHOICE DAVIES, 10 months old, Durham.
MICHAEL BROWN, aged 30, Clare, Ireland.
JOHN A. MOHL, aged 5, Brista, Sweden.

The following report was received yesterday afternoon:

HOSPITAL SHIP, Oct. 13, 1866.

The following deaths have occurred since last report:

Oct. 11, JOHANNA JOHANNASSON, aged 3 years, of Sweden.
Oct. 11, AUGUSTINA ANDERSON, aged 6 months, of Sweden.
Oct. 12, boy unknown, aged 4 years, ——.
Oct. 12, JOHANNA CONNOR, aged 21, Kerry, Ireland.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

The Board of Health bulletin yesterday presents two new cases of cholera, as follows:

MARGARET CONSTANTINE, 40 years of age, residing at No. 61 James-street.

THOMAS GILL, 75 years of age, residing at No. 2 Mission-place.

CLOSING OF THE BATTERY BARRACKS.

The last report this season was sent to headquarters yesterday from the Battery Barracks. The patients, numbering five, have been all disposed of as follows: MARIE FORBES, 46, Ireland, No. 37½ Baxter-street, and BRIDGET HENRY, 35, Ireland, No. 39 Mulberry-street, discharged; MARY O'BRIEN, Ireland, No. 37½ Baxter-street, transferred to Castle Garden.

MATTHEW SHARON, No. 310 West Seventeenth-street, and ANNA AMANDA COLLINS, No. 60 West Broadway, sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Collision in the Bay—Schooner Capsized and One Man Lost.

The steamship *The Queen*, which arrived last night from Liverpool, when coming up the Bay, about 6:30 o'clock, and when off Coney Island ran into the schooner *Mary Ann Magee*, of Philadelphia, Capt. FINCH. *The Queen* struck the schooner amidships, tearing the foresail and mainsail and capsizing the vessel.

All hands except one man (HOSEA F. CASTO, who is supposed lost,) were saved and brought to the City by *The Queen*, on board which vessel they received every attention.

Capt. FINCH and his mate were slightly injured by the collision. All hands lost everything but what they stood in.

The *Mary Ann Magee* was 9 years old, 190 tons burden, and owned in Philadelphia, where she was partly insured.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Seventh Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District, was held at their headquarters, Bleecker Building, on Friday evening, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to select delegates to the Congressional County, Judiciary and Assembly District Conventions, to be appointed at the primary meeting to be held on Monday evening. J. W. KNAPP, J. WILSON GREEN, JAMES W. FARR, W. H. ALBERTSON and T. L. DAVIS were appointed such Committee. A resolution was passed declaring SALEM T. RUSSELL no longer President of the Association, whereupon WILLIAM J. COLES, Esq., was unanimously elected Chairman of the Association for the balance of the year. A resolution was also passed to strike from the roll of members of the Association the names of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, F. A. CONKLING and others, they having joined an Association antagonistic to the regular Union Republican Association. The best of feeling prevailed, and it was evident that the Union Republicans of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards are with the old organization.

Meeting of a Convention of Johnson Clubs.

A Convention of delegates from various Johnson Clubs in the City of New-York was held last evening at Cooper Institute. Hon. WILLIAM C. T. SINCLAIR was elected Chairman, and EDWARD LEAYCRAFT and JOHN Q. McMORRIS officiated as Secretaries of the Convention. Upon motion, it was resolved that the Convention proceed to ballot for candidates for County offices. JOHN McCOOL, CHARLES G. HALPINE, and others, were placed in nomination for the position of Register, and on the first ballot McCOOL received 43 votes, CHARLES G. HALPINE 22 votes, and all others 20. The nomination of JOHN McCOOL for Register was then made unanimous. JOHN K. HACKETT was then nominated for Recorder, and GIDEON J. TUCKER for Surrogate. The other nominations were adjourned until next week.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. UNION.

The Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, which holds the "champion ball," was yesterday to have played at Morisania the first game of a home and-home match with the Union Club of Morisania. Notwithstanding the fact that the announcement had been made in the newspapers, and a large crowd collected to witness the game, the Atlantics failed to appear on the ground. Much indignation was expressed at this failure, as it is not the first offence of the kind committed by this Club. The reason for non-attendance is unknown.

As there are always a large number of good players present when a match game is announced, no difficulty was experienced in getting together a very good nine for a scrub game. Mr. JEWETT, of the Mutuals, took the lead in the matter, and in a short time he made up a nine consisting of Zeller and Hatfield, of the Mutuals; Zettlein, of the Atlantics; Whittaker and Hillard, of the Uncas Club of Norwich, Conn.; Dupignac, of the Gothams—all first-nine players; and Delaney of the second nine of the Atlantics, and Coombs of the second nine of the Mutuals. Six innings were played, in which excellent play was shown on both sides—the picked nine particularly exhibiting some fine points. In the second inning a pretty double play was made by DUPIGNAC, HATFIELD and ZELLER; and another in the third, by COOMBS and HATFIELD. The score is as follows:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	PICKED NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, 1st b.	2	2	Zeller, 1st b.	1	2
Hannegan, r. f.	3	3	Delancey, 3d b.	3	1
Pabor, p.	2	2	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	1
Martin, 2d b.	1	4	Whittaker, c. f.	2	1
Aiken, l. f.	3	2	Jewett, c.	2	2
Birdsall, c.	2	3	Dupignac, r. f.	2	2
Wright, s. s.	2	2	Zettlein, p.	3	1
Ketchum, 3d b.	2	2	Coombs, s. s.	1	2
Austin, l. f.	1	5	Hillard, l. f.	1	2
Total	18	21	Total	18	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Union	7	2	0	7	2	3—21
Picked Nine	1	2	5	2	3	1—14

Fly-catches—Union, 11; Picked Nine, 9.
Out on foul bails—Union, 4; Picked Nine, 1.
Passed-balls—BIRDSALL, 9; JEWETT, 10.
Umpire—Mr. GOLDIE, of the Union Club.
Scorer—Mr. HANNEGAN, of the Union Club.
Time—One hour and fifteen minutes.

MOHAWK VS. ECLECTIC.

These clubs played in Brooklyn on Thursday, the game resulting in favor of the Mohawks by the score of 27 to 25. But six innings were played, darkness terminating the game. The following is the score:

MOHAWK.	Outs.	Runs.	ECLECTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Hudson, p.	4	1	Dr. Bell, c. f.	2	3
A. Steiner, l. f.	4	2	Bunting, c.	3	2
J. Steiner, c.	2	3	Magee, p.	1	4
O'Connor, 3d b.	0	5	Stillwagon, s. s.	2	3
Hoogland, 2d b.	2	3	Ackerson, 2d b.	1	2
Du Flow, c. f.	2	3	Wardwell, l. f.	3	3
Selleck, 1st b.	2	3	Brown, 1st b.	1	4
Kyte, r. f.	3	2	W. Humphrey, r. f.	2	3
Howe, s. s.	2	5	M. T. Humphrey, 3d b.	3	1
Totals	18	27	Totals	18	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Mohawk	0	5	5	11	5	1—27
Eclectic	2	2	4	7	9	1—25

Umpire—Mr. JEWELL, of the Enterprise Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HUDSON and WRIGHT.
Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE COLLEGE-PLACE ARSON CASE.

It will be remembered that during the month of August a fire occurred at No. 5 College-place, and that subsequently CHARLES WORMS, in whose premises the flames originated, and his brother-in-law, SAMUEL STRAUSS, were arrested on suspicion of having committed arson. They were then held for examination, and afterward admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Since that date nothing has been heard of the case, until the bondsmen of the accused came into Court and declared their intentions of surrendering their men, as they felt alarmed. The Police were placed on their track, with a view to rearrest them, but WORMS and STRAUSS contrived to keep out of the way until they procured fresh bondsmen, when they yesterday came into Court and offered to enter into fresh bonds. The magistrate concluded that time for deliberation would be necessary, so locked up both the prisoners to await such investigation.

COTTON THIEF.

TERENCE KERAN, 17 years of age, was detected in the act of stealing a bale of cotton, valued at $70, from the dock foot of Cedar-street, by WM. A. POTTER, the clerk who shot the river pirate a day or two since. The cotton was in care of CHAS. F. RUSSELL, of No. 4 Fulton-street. The accused was brought before the Court and locked up for trial. He is a cooper, and resides at No. 32 Washington-street.

ROBBING A SPIRITUALIST.

ANDREW P. WILEY, a Spiritualist, and a resident of Galveston, Texas, went to the Broadway Theatre on Monday night, and on his way down town to his hotel he was accosted by a young woman named ANN KENTEN, who invited him to accompany her home. He did so, and soon after left her apartments and escorted the girl to a restaurant, where they met CHAS. BENEDICT. Some confusion ensued, amidst which Mr. WILEY was robbed of his wallet, containing $100. As the girl had run off, he suspected her of the theft, so caused her arrest. BENEDICT then offered to obtain and return the money if no complaint was made against his female friend, and went so far as to give WILEY the pocket-book and $10, when both went on a decided spree, which so fuddled the gentleman from Texas that the gang who had him in hand found little difficulty in robbing him of his watch and pistol, after which they escorted him to the hotel. BENEDICT was arrested yesterday, when the pistol was found in his possession, and he gave such information as led to the recovery of the watch. Both prisoners were remanded for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STEALING JEWELRY.

On Thursday last Mr. CHARLES L. JONES, who resides at No. 32 West Fifteenth-street, employed a young man named JAMES DREW to hang a new pair of shades in his wife's dressing-room, on the second floor. After the work was done, and DREW had gone, Mrs. JONES went up stairs to prepare her toilet for dinner, when she discovered that a coral breast-pin, valued at $150, and a pair of coral ear-rings, worth $50, had been removed from a casket on the mantel. That evening a young man named GEORGE WOODS, *alias* St. Clair, (who resides at No. 486 Broome-street,) went into the jewelry-store of SIMON REISS, No. 76 Bleecker-street, where he disposed of the stolen articles as above, for $26. Shortly afterward DREW came in, and asked if WOODS had been there, and how much he got for the jewelry. Just at this moment an officer who had become familiar with the circumstances of the case, stepped in and arrested DREW, and conveyed him to the Station-house. He afterward succeeded in apprehending WOODS also. Both the prisoners were yesterday morning conveyed before Justice LEDWITH, who committed them for trial without bail.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

AMY AUSTIN, a young girl who is at present stopping at a house in Greene-street, yesterday appeared before the Magistrate and preferred a charge of larceny against SOPHIA KNEVER, the proprietress of the place. It would appear by the affidavit in the case, that AMY had the exclusive use of one of the parlors; that at about 8 o'clock on Monday night last she went out for a little while, securely locking her door before going away. When she returned a short time after she found the door open, and discovered that a velvet cloak, worth $192, had been stolen therefrom. She thereupon caused the arrest of Mrs. KNEVER, who, as she (complainant) says, is the only other person in the house save herself who has a key to fit the door of her apartments. The prisoner was committed for examination.

THE TREASURER OF THE FRENCH OPERA IN COURT.

Mr. S. T. WIRTHEIMER, Treasurer of the Ristori Opera Troupe, yesterday caused the arrest of Mr. LABAN C. STYLES, a South Carolinian, on the charge of disorderly conduct. According to the defendant's statement, he went to the box-office of the theatre yesterday afternoon to purchase a ticket for the matinée, when some dispute arose as to the price of tickets, when he (defendant) said: "The whole thing is a swindling operation." Mr. WIRTHEIMER then refused to sell him a ticket at any price—even at five dollars—which sum he offered. A gentleman standing behind Mr. STYLES stepped up and purchased a ticket for him, with which he attempted to gain admission to the performances, but was refused by the Treasurer, who came out of the box and stood in the doorway. Mr. STYLES was thereupon arrested for disorderly conduct. The Treasurer's statement differs from that of the defendant. He says that Mr. STYLES did not say, "The whole thing is a swindle," but that he did say: "You (meaning Mr. WIRTHEIMER) are a swindler." Whereupon he refused to sell him a ticket; and, when he endeavored to gain admission by a ticket clandestinely obtained, he had him arrested. The Judge thought it was a trifling matter, and in the face of the conflict of testimony, his Honor refused to receive the charge, and the prisoner was allowed to depart.

STEALING SWINE.

THOMAS RAY, ARTHUR O'BRIEN and OWEN O'COLLEMUN were yesterday arrested and brought before Justice LEDWITH, charged with stealing five Iowa hogs, valued at $150, on the night of the 12th inst., from the yard of No. 17 Abbattoir-place, West Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. ISAAC A. STRUBELL, the owner of the stolen property, identified half a hog found in the house of one of the prisoners as belonging to him. They were committed, in default of bail, for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY BY A DOMESTIC.

Mrs. MARY A. JORDAN is the keeper of a first-class boarding-house, at No. 40½ St. Mark's-place, Eighth-street. Among other domestics employed by her was a young girl named MARY BEBRU, who, during a lengthy term of service, always enjoyed the entire confidence of her mistress. On Friday afternoon, Mrs. JORDAN having occasion to go into her bedroom for something, discovered that her wardrobe was entirely empty, and that the following list of articles had been removed since morning: Six silk dresses, valued at $400; four muslin and cambric dresses, at $100; one lady's gray cloth cloak, at $40; a quantity of underclothing, at $100; a quantity of silk patch-work, at $25; an overcoat, at $50, and a pair of pantaloons at $10, making an aggregate of $725.

The lady was astonished at first, and could scarcely believe her sense of sight; but recovering from her surprise, she went before the Police authorities, and placed the matter in their hands. The whole affair was intrusted to Officers DUNLAP and WILLIAMSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who immediately went to work with a zeal that was destined to be amply rewarded. Upon questioning Mrs. JORDAN, the officers were satisfied that as MARY was the only one having access to the room from which the property was taken, she must of necessity know something of the theft. They thereupon concluded to keep a sharp lookout upon her movements. When Mrs. JORDAN returned home from her interview with the Police, she made known her loss to MARY and asked her if she knew anything about it. She girl immediately began to manifest considerable uneasiness, said she knew nothing about it, and asked if she might go out for a little while. Upon being permitted to do so, she started out of the house and proceeded at once to No. 170 Fourth-street, followed at a safe distance by her mistress and the officers. She did not remain in the house more than fifteen minutes, when she came out in company with a negro, whose name was afterward ascertained to be MARX HARSON. The pair then started down Fourth street in the direction of Broadway, the darkey bearing a huge bundle upon his shoulders. The officers thinking the matter had now come to a crisis, stepped up and arrested MARY and MARX and conveyed them to the station-house, from whence they were taken yesterday morning before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed them for trial without bail. All the stolen property was found in the bundle recovered from HARSON.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.

Mr. JOHN LATOCH, who resides at No. 83 Cannon-street, yesterday appeared before Justice MANSFIELD, and made oath that on the evening of the 5th of October he lost a gold watch from his pocket worth $200. In the newspapers of the following day he advertised the same, offering a liberal reward for its return. On Friday a man named THOMAS McGANN came to his house, and said he had found the watch, and that if he was paid the reward he would go and get it—it was at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house. Mr. LATOCH suspected that something was wrong, so he closely questioned McGANN, who finally acknowledged that a man named ISAAC T. VALENTINE had given the watch to him, and told him to go and get the reward, and he would share it with him. The complainant immediately recognized VALENTINE as the name of a party with whom he had spent the evening upon which he lost his watch, and thereupon caused his arrest. Upon being brought before the magistrate, the prisoner stated that he intended no larceny; he was out with Mr. LATOCH that night, and that both drank very freely; that he must have taken the watch for safe-keeping, and that when he found it in his drawer the next day, he was afraid to return it, for fear the owner would think he had stolen it. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A DISHONEST TAILOR.

HARRIS JACOBS, a knight of the shears, was brought before the magistrate yesterday, charged by LOUIS FREIDMANN, No. 122 Rivington-street, with disposing unlawfully of fourteen unmade cloth coats, valued at $150, entrusted to his care for making up. He was committed for examination.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTH.

About a week ago OTTO FOX and CATHARINE ADRIEN, both respectable-looking people, went into Mr. GEO. A. HUNT's clothing store, Nos. 292 and 294 Bowery, and ordered a suit of clothes for a little boy who accompanied them. Soon after they had taken their departure, one of the cutters of the establishment missed a piece of cloth containing nine yards, and valued at $70. Suspicion fell upon the two parties above named, who were apprehended yesterday by detectives WILSON and LYON. They were both committed for examination.

Yorkville Court.—Before Justice Kelly.

PETIT LARCENY.

On Wednesday evening last, JULIA HAWLEY went into the dry goods store of WILLIAM BEAUMONT, No. 529 Tenth-avenue, and purchased some little articles, and then left the store. Unfortunately for her after comfort and peace of mind, she took a piece of plain goods, worth $7, with her which she did not pay for. She was pursued by one of the clerks, who soon came up with her, and found the goods in her possession. She was accordingly arrested and committed for examination.

A COMICAL SCENE.

Nowhere, perhaps, is the ludicrous so often blended with the serious, the comical with the pathetic, as in our Police Courts. Notwithstanding the dignity of the law, and of those who administer it, it does not seldom happen that the gravity of the Court is completely upset at the almost impossible efforts of a complainant to clearly state his grievances, or a defendant to clearly explain his innocence. One of these serio-comic cases came off a day or two since at the Essex Market Court, before Justice MANSFIELD. A middle-aged man, whose cast of features plainly pronounced him a Frenchman, rushed into the court-room with his nasal organ bleeding profusely, and swelled to the size of two ordinary noses. As soon as he entered the door the Judge saluted him with, "Well, what is the matter with you?" "Wis me?" "Yes, with you," replied the Justice. "Well, you see I sall go to ze house of ze Madame CROQUET and say to her, 'I sall have my fifteen dollars and fi cents you sall owe to me.' She say: 'I no owe you no fifteen dollars and fi cents.' I say: 'You sall owe me fifteen dollars and fi cents.' Zen zat what you sall call him, I don't know, zat leetle boy, he say: 'You lie, she no owe you no fifteen dollars and fi cents.' Zen one more rascal, up stairs, no cousin, no aunt, no brother, no anysing, he say: 'You lie, she no owe you anysing: if you no go home I come down and smash in you snoot.' And I say: 'Well, you just come down zen and smash in my snoot.' And zen he did come down and smash in my snoot." "Well," said the Judge, with all the gravity he could command, "you can hardly blame him, you told him to come down and he came down." "Well, zat make no difference to me," replied the Frenchman, "for if I no tell him to come down he come down anyhow." The hurried and excited manner in which the complainant rolled out his words of broken English, the emphasis which he gave them, and the peculiar shrug of his shoulders, completely convulsed with laughter all who witnessed the scene. He left the court-room, evidently with very little taste for American criminal laws in which a man can get no remedy against another who has "mashed in his snoot."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FENIANS.—A Fenian meeting will be held at Jones' Wood on Sunday afternoon next, at which Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R. will be present. He promises to make a speech, during which he will "bring public opinion to bear on such parties as still retain any property of the brotherhood or sisterhood." He will also point out who are and who are not friends of Ireland. As Mr. STEPHENS has repeatedly promised to "fight in Ireland this year," his speedy departure from our shores may be looked for.

THE CONGREGATION POEL ZEDEK.—At the late election of the Board of the Congregation Poel Zedek, West Twenty-ninth-street, the late Vice-President, Mr. SPERLING, was elected President; Mr. S. HARRIS, Vice-President; Mr. D. KEMPNER, Treasurer, and Mr. ABRAHAMS, Trustee. Mr. HOUSEN having resigned as Secretary, Mr. HARRIS took his place. The congregation intend to build a new, capacious synagogue. Rev. Mr. BERNSTEIN, late of Lubsen, Posen, is their Chasan.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED ON THE HARLEM ROAD.—On yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a man named McMANNUS, about 35 years of age, while attempting to cross the Harlem Railroad track at Fordham, on his way to the railroad ticket-office, was struck in the legs by the cow-catcher of the New-Haven express train on its way to New-York, he was thrown upward against the train with great force, cutting his skull open in a horrible manner, causing his death almost instantly.

HALL AND ASYLUM PIC-NIC AT JONES' WOOD.—To-morrow a grand pic-nic will take place at Jones' Wood under the auspices of a Committee appointed by the Grand Master of Masons in New-York. The proceeds will be paid over to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. During the day a performance will be given by the De Lave family and Mr. JOHN SHEFFIELD. Music, vocal and instrumental, will also be provided.

A HEBREW CONGREGATION.—The *Hebrew Leader* says that in the neighborhood of Fiftieth-street, several Germans, headed by the following gentlemen: LINDHEIM, LICHTENAUER, J. ABRAHAMS, ITSIEL and SCHULBERR, have the intention to found a congregation after the moderate Reform principles, with the condition to retain the Hebrew language in their divine service.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The Radical Republican Assembly Convention of the Eighteenth Assembly District, Twenty-first Ward, met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. Col. F. NOYES was unanimously chosen as a candidate for the Assembly.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEDALS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—On the return of the First Long Island Regiment from the South—the last of the Brooklyn volunteer organizations whose terms of service had expired—the Common Council determined to present each veteran who had been honorably discharged with a medal. Sailors were also included. For this purpose the sum of $10,000 was appropriated. The medals are of bronze, chaste in design, of superior workmanship, and will be distributed under direction of the Committee of War and Military. On one side of the medal is the city arms, with the motto "*Ein Draght macht Macht;*" on the other, "Brooklyn, to one of its Defenders, 1866," with the figure of a soldier or sailor, as the case may be, in the centre. A large number of applications have already been made by men who have served both on land and water. Six thousand of the medals have been prepared, and will probably be distributed on the 25th inst., by Mayor BOOTH, on which day it is expected that the new parade ground on the southeast side of Prospect Park will be inaugurated. The Second Division, National Guard, will parade on the occasion.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN FROM INJURIES.—On Wednesday last, as Mr. SAMUEL SHOTWELL, of No. 113 Nassau-street, was returning from a drive he met with a singular accident, which eventuated in his death. Two children were with him in the vehicle. When about entering the stable, in Concord-street, near Stanton, his head struck a cross-bar, and resulted in pitching him upon the sidewalk. The children escaped unhurt. The deceased lingered until about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when death relieved him of his sufferings. Mr. SHOTWELL was in the 80th year of his age, and one of Brooklyn's oldest and most respected citizens. His widow and four married daughters are left to mourn his loss.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE EAGLE DISPOSED OF.—Officer THEODORE L. MORRELL, a patrolman of the Forty-ninth Precinct, brought an action for libel against Mr. ISAAC VAN ANDEN, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, claiming damages to the amount of $3,000. The case was tried in the Kings County Circuit Court during the present week. The action was based upon the publication of an abstract of the report of the trial of Mr. MORRELL before the Police Commissioners for dereliction of duty, the charge having been made by Capt. O. B. LEICH, of the precinct to which Mr. MORRELL was attached. Several witnesses were examined, when the case was given to the Jury, who, under direction of the Court, gave a verdict for defendant.

THE REGISTRY LAW AND THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—At a meeting of the city members of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday afternoon, several names were substituted for Registrars already appointed, after which Supervisor OSBORN offered a resolution to the effect that the Registrars be allowed to transfer the names of those voters of their several districts, whom they knew to be voters, from the old poll lists. Opposition to the resolution was manifested on the ground of illegality, and contrary to the opinion rendered by A. OAKLEY HALL, Esq., of New-York. After considerable discussion the resolution was put and lost, when the Board adjourned until Monday night.

MARRIED IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—A colored couple, named NED LOVING and LETA A. BATES, were united in the bands of wedlock in the Mayor's office yesterday. The ceremony was solemnized by His Honor. A large number of officials, attracted by curiosity, were present. The parties, it appears, were originally slaves, and had been living together as man and wife, without any legal marriage ceremony having been performed. LOVING made considerable money during the war as pilot, and finally concluded that he had accumulated sufficient funds to support a legitimate wife.

FIRES.—Last evening about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper story of No. 223 Fulton-street, caused by the servant girl carelessly setting fire to a straw mattress. The Foreman of No. 3 Engine ran up stairs, and throwing the burning mattress out of the window, extinguished the flames. Loss trifling. ....About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the grocery of Mr. L. F. HARRHAGEN, No. 240 Columbia-street, caused by a lighted candle being left under the curtain. The flames were extinguished before much damage resulted.

NOMINATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—The Union Republicans of the Twentieth Ward have renominated Mr. JOHN K. BULMER for Alderman, and WM. COMBS for Constable.

NEW-JERSEY.

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—In the case of the application of a man named SCOFIELD, at the Hudson County Court, to be discharged from custody on a writ of *habeas corpus*, Judge BEDLE rendered his opinion on Saturday morning. He decided that the evidence upon which the prisoner was committed to the county jail was not sufficient to hold him, but that on subsequent evidence produced before the Court the prisoner would be retained in custody, also that he would be held to await the action of Gov. WARD, on a requisition from the Governor of New-York, which was presented by plaintiff's counsel. SCOFIELD was arrested in Hoboken on the 8th inst., charged by parties in New-York with having been engaged in extensive cotton swindles, amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of dollars.

ALLEGED ATROCIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY IN A CAR.—On Saturday a young man named JEFFREY COLLINS was arrested by Constable ONSLOW of Jersey City, on a charge of being the person who, on the evening of the 4th inst., committed an atrocious assault and battery on Mr. HENRY W. HARDENKOPF, grocer, corner of Coles and South Sixth streets, while in a Hoboken horse-car, accompanied by two ladies. Mr. H. was most cruelly beaten, and has not yet fully recovered from the injuries he received. He was unacquainted with his assailant, but from a minute description given at the time Justice CUTTER issued a warrant against COLLINS; and although the officer made diligent search he was unable to arrest him until Saturday. The prisoner was held in $300 bonds for trial.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.—Up to the present time the Grand Jury have brought in 74 bills of indictment. The following named persons were arraigned on Saturday before Judge BEDLE: Charles Miller, indecent exposure, guilty; Charles W. Scott, forgery, not guilty; Ashton Williamson, larceny, not guilty; Sarah Darcy, assault and battery, guilty; Jeremiah Flocker, malicious mischief, not guilty; John Smith, larceny, not guilty; John Brown *alias* John McFarland, larceny, not guilty; Hugh Bensly, larceny, not guilty; Mary Ann Van Buskirk, larceny, guilty; Peter Zimmerman, assault and battery, not guilty. The criminal trials will be taken up some time during the present week.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.—On Friday evening, as two men were walking on the track of the Central Railroad, between Elizabeth and Jersey City, one of them was struck by an incoming train and instantly killed. His companion, from fright, was unable to give his name, but said they were from Philadelphia. The body was taken to Elizabeth.

APPOINTED TO THE REGULAR ARMY.—Capt. SAMUEL CRAIG, of Jersey City, and late of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, has just received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth United States Infantry. Capt. CRAIG went out in the First New-Jersey Cavalry, and won his position as Captain by his bravery and gallant conduct on the field of battle.

TO BE UNIFORMED.—The Hoboken Police are to be uniformed similar to the Metropolitan Police. The city contributes $25 to each man toward defraying the expense.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—E. Delouest, W. Debnily, E. S. Churchill, Rev. Ira Pettibone, A. S. Bigelow, J. P. Gilson, H. H. Canser, wife and 3 children, Miss E. Palmer, Viss E. S. McKenna, Miss C. Albrecht, Miss E. Shumaker, Geo. Germenden and wife, Mrs. Ires and child, Miss L. Carpen, A. Long, C. Mann, Jos. Heshbach, James McBride, O. M. Case, C. H. Wilcox, Miss E. Wallace, Mrs. Eells and daughter, T. Bateson, J. H. Burton, John Cooper, C. J. Beatty, C. H. Cole, Thos. Stangope and wife, W. H. Adams, Geo. H. Pratt, Miss S. A. Jenness, Miss N. Pettibone, Major S. A. Russell and servant, Geo. A. Hudson and wife, Mrs. P. Fisher and child, Miss M. Schmidt, Miss M. Livingston, Mrs. F. A. Schenck, J. Howason, wife and 2 children, Victor M. Turiane and wife, W. H. Tison and wife, Mrs. Coschler, G. D. Poppie, A. Condell, E. Gastineau, B. R. Armstrong, Mrs. A. W. tone, Miss Lucy B. Fitch, Mrs. G. A. Payne, Mrs. Stephens, F. Stephens, W. Petry, James Higgins.

In steamship Mississippi, for New-Orleans—J. O. Bradford and wife, E. T. Bradford, Geo. W. Moore, Miss Emily Lightbourn, James Drummond, wife and 2 children, Mr. Dunning, G. W. Wood, Mrs. S. H. Wood, Mrs. Gamble and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Picoiet, T. B. Pitalugo, wife and child, Peter Hansen, wife and 2 children, Zischer Denziger, Charles Phillips, M. Van Wycke, H. O. Thomas, Arthur [illegible], Hamilton Mapes, J. R. Stimson, Miss Waterbury, T. G. Bmidon, Miss Laur Smith, John Johnson, Stephen H. Zeigler, Mrs. Job Brown, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Marmion, for New-Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. G. Albert, Mr. Pohemus, J. M. Cramer, Miss M. A. Cramer, Wm. E. Smith, G. W. Southworth, Geo. A. Quinn, D. P. Lewis, R. H. Clark, Wm. Gilman, H. Steele, W. Steele, J. Carmeron, H. Sawyer, J. De Gray, S. H. Child, Geo. Raymond, F. Crane, T. Morse, and 30 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 13—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—R. Williams, W. N. M. Wynn, M. P.; Mr. Bond, J. White and lady, B. Buckley, Mr. Noonan, Miss Lewis, Mr. Hare, Mr. McConkey, Mrs. Thackraht and infant, Mr. Hutchinson, lady and child, Mr. Emerson, Mr. King, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Rodgers, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Incledon, Miss Jones, Mrs. Brown, daughter and infant, Mr. Haddersley and lady, Mr. Stephenson and lady, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Romertze, Mr. Phelan, Mr. DeWilde, Mr. Fennell, Mr. McElvenev, Mrs. Tyres, daughter and servant, Mr. Meisel, Mr. Winder, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Collier, Mr. Klopstuck, Mr. Brand, Miss Coppoch, Miss Holder, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Dix, Mr. Bunnermann, Rev. J. Kear ney, Mr. Case, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Staste, Miss Mathew, C. J. H. Tower, G. G. Finn, Mr. Evans, Capt. Calvert, Mr. Caper, Mrs. Dumberdale, Mr. Haley, Mr. Caruthero and lady, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Levy and lady, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Muir, Mrs. McColl, Mr. Shields, Mr. Burke, Reverend E. Thornton, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Montin, Mr. Percy, wife and child, Mr. Stevens, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Richardson, Rev. T. Stanley, Mr. McGuiness and lady, Mr. Low, Mr. Weber, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Kean, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Brandl, Miss Fidmus.

OCT. 13—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—W. Robertson, Eugene Downing, Rev. J. Brownlee, Hugh Kilpatrick, A. Minty, J. McPherson, Robert Rennie, Alex. Penny, Rev. John McLeman, Andrew Fleming, E. J. Hadwell, Rev. B. S. Huntingdon, David Cruikshanks, A. W. Hopkins, Wm. Derby, John F. Hardy, Wm. Urc, J. A. Gallil, Mrs. Geo. Day, Annie Day, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, J. Richards, Maria Richards, Wm. O'Neill, Mrs. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Lamont, Miss C. Park, Miss Jane Fay, Mr. and Mrs. James Milne, Wm. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. McCormick, Miss Martin, Miss Mary A. Whitaker, James McGillan, John B. Osborne, Misses Mary and W. Geer, Geo. Geer, W. Frothingham, Mrs. Morton and family, Walter Hardy.

OCT. 13—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool*—Mr. Belshaw, Mrs. and Miss Brand, Mrs. Jennings, D. Clark, Mrs. Coffee and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Walgrove, Mrs. W. P. Collins and child, Mrs. A. Clarkson and 4 children, Mr. Tuppett, Mr. and Mrs. John Knight, Mr. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. P. Keegan, A. Hirsch, Mrs. Amery, Mr. Holstoun, Mr. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, D. Breese, Miss Crouch, Master Crouch, Mr. Park, E. C. Hall, T. Etchers, and 371 in the steerage.

OCT. 13—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Fisher and child, Buffalo; Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Mrs. Alice Coffee, Newark, Ohio; Miss Coke, Mrs. Hubbell, New-York; Mrs. H. Fonney, Miss Emmons, Rev. J. G. Benney and wife, B. M. Plummer, Robert Taylor, A. Fraddin, O. Delatte, Miss Ellen W. Poole, Mrs. C. Beacalar, Isaac W. Lamb and wife, John Mathew, Josias Bray and wife, Miss Helena Bray, Miss Louisa Bray and Master William Bray, Hamilton, C. W.; E. Gray, wife and three children, California; Mrs. O. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. L. Benson, Master E. A. Benson, of Fishkill, N. Y.; Miss M. L. Benson and Miss Barnett, of Fishkill; Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hastings, Capt. Burrows, Rev. H. D. Nicholson, of Boston; Mrs. S. Spence, Mrs. Geo. Axe, of Providence; Mrs. P. Gage, of New-York; W. H. Hall, Frederick K. Porter, John Wood, P. J. Rayot, wife, two children, and servant, of New-Orleans; George Higgs, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Amelia Scambler, Miss Fanny Cruse, Alex. Johnston, of England; Robert T. Whellon, of Canada West; James Powers, Mr. Vanderonde, wife and son, W. T. Corboy, of Baltimore, John Stull.

In steamship Manhattan, for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz.—Merced Ortega, Marcelina Mercado and two servants, Jos. W. Hayes, M. Murphy, Jose Commeno, Pibe Sauter, W. W. Morice, James Nuna, Marcus Schaoer, Magnus Schaber and child, Mrs. Stevens, servant and child, Mrs. Hendricks and three children, Geo. M. Cayce, Herbino Benitez, Mrs. Barksdale and brother, Dr. G. M. Provost, Jno. McArthur, Southerland Provost, J. Hoyt, M. V. B. Brown, O. R. Butter, Sam'l J. Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Benj. Means, A. H. Brown, W. W. Allmans, Joaquin Marestary, Edward Varney, H. S. Jaycox, James Carmichael, D. Urguhart, Francisco Olade, A. Hope, John T. Nagle, Patrick M. Dailey, John Staples, James White, A. W. Williams, James Welcoman, John E. Whelden, Michael A. Thompson, John P. Campion, James McCleam, George Burden, John Rehalier, Thos. Mulialy, Lorenzo Muney, Giambustita Carbone, Miss Mary Tilow, Mrs. E. Requerena, Tilbarcas Aquiler and wife, Manuel Narino, Wm. Fitch, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 13 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon sets.... 9
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 2

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Mary Sanford, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Miami, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Agnes, Bourne, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; City of New-York, Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Manhattan, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Marmion, Hazzard, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; Gulf City, Stewart, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Gen. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Metis, Burton, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Thames, Swift, Washington and Georgetown, D. C., R. Lowden; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Eastward Ho, (Br.,) Byrne, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Rich Robinson, Robinson, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Rhine, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brigs Martha, (Br.,) Garrison, Halifax, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) McCulloch, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, St. George, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Herbert, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Cairo, (Br.,) Corbett, Bremen, Sloman & Edye; Maria White, Bryant, Coleraine, Ga., H. W. Loud & Co.; Webster Kelly, Hackett, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Annie M. Young, (Br.,) Doane, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Martha, (Br.,) Dwyer, St. John, N. B., J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schooners Frank & Emily, Colley, Jacksonville, H. A. Curtis; J. N. Lockwood, Sharrett, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Annie Lewis, Darling, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Bay State, Bassett, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Reward, (Br.,) Masters, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; America, (Br.,) Nicholson, Point-au-Petre; Neo, Borden, Tabasco, Miller & Houghton; Sarah Elizabeth, Reeve, New-Haven, L. D. Ssannard; C. C. Smith, Barrett, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Savannah, M. Bedell; Amanda, Samson, Calais, Snow & Richardson; Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Smith & Co.; Idabella, Weeks, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Julia H. Crawford, Birdsley, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, C. H. Allen.

Arrived.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Sept. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 408 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Was off the Lightship 11th inst., but was obliged to put to sea in consequence of the storm; 13th, 5:30 P. M., ran into and sunk a schr., name unknown; 7th, lat. 45 16, lon. 50 05, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E., supposed the Java.

Steamship City of Boston, Brooks, Liverpool Oct. 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 593 passengers to John G. Dale. 7th inst., lat. 50 25, lon. 29 40, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Sept. 26, Moville 27th, with mdse. and 572 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Trimountain, Stouffer, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Carow.

Brig Gazelle, ——, Calais 4 ds., with lumber to Brett Son & Co.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougal, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. J. B. & L., Butler, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Helen P., ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamers Arizona and City of Port-au-Prince, from the Lower Bay; Bremen, Teutonia, City of New-York, Manhattan, Mississippi, Marmion, Geo. Cromwell, San Salvador, Saragossa, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Arr. bark Henry Buck, from Rangoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Sld. steamships Fung Shuey, for New-York, and Star of the Union, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 13.—Cld. steamships Ellie Knight for Baltimore; C. W. Lord, for New-York, and Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, before reported dismasted, encountered a terrific hurricane 1st inst., in lat. 24, lon. 78 37, which lasted 12 hours, during which had to cut away both masts in order to preserve the vessel and cargo. After the most strenuous efforts on the part of Capt. Holland and crew they succeeded in erecting jury masts, and safely reached Key West 8th inst. Vessel and cargo in apparent good order. Capt. Holland took passage at Key West in the steamship Cuba, from Havana for Baltimore, and reached Philadelphia 12th, for the purpose of procuring spars and sails, which he intends taking to Key West, and after having repaired will proceed on his voyage.

Schr. L. Brown, with a cargo of fish for Newburyport, was abandoned off Green Island 1st inst., and was towed into Isaac Harbor, N. S., 4th inst., where her cargo was being landed.

Spoken, &c.

City of Sydney—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Sept. 27, lat. 20 W., lon. 45.

Stars and Stripes—steamer, from Havana for Philadelphia, off Cape Carnaveral, Fla., Oct. 9.

Saxonia—steamship, hence for Hamburg, 8th inst., lat. 41 15, lon. 67 30.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 587, Oct. 13, 1866.
10, 77, 64, 34, 29, 78, 6, 5, 74, 54, 75, 20, 38.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 588, Oct. 13, 1866.
54, 55, 68, 51, 74, 59, 47, 19, 28, 9, 46, 33, 31.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 487, Oct. 13, 1866.
71, 39, 41, 25, 78, 36, 66, 33, 11, 59, 45, 58, 16.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 488, Oct. 13, 1866.
77, 4, 12, 6, 66, 28, 13, 47, 38, 7, 25, 51, 65.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GENUINE
EMPRESS KID GLOVES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COLORS JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA
$1 25 A PAIR.
THE ONLY GENUINE GLOVES OF THIS POPULAR BRAND, FOR SALE AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.